







*Charles Barclay.*







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# GENERAL ZOOLOGY

or

## SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY

*commenced by the late*

GEORGE SHAW, M.D.F.R.S. &c.

WITH PLATES

from the first Authorities and most select specimens

*Engraved principally by*

MR<sup>S</sup> GRIFFITH.



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# GENERAL ZOOLOGY.

VOLUME XII.—PART I.

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BY

JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, F.L.S. &c.

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*Directions for placing the Plates to Vol. XII.*  
*Part I.*

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The vignette represents a diminished figure of the *White Sheath-*  
*bill*, described in page 281.

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#### ERRATA.

Page 1, line last, *for* recurvib, *read* recurved.

— 72, — 17, *dele* a.

— — — 18, *for* bird *read* birds.



# B I R D S.

ORDER

GRALLÆ.

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## TANTALUS. TANTALUS.

### *Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* basi crassum, longissimum, paulò compressum, glabrum; recurvum; mandibulâ superiore basi triangulari, versus mediâ teretiusculam, ad apicem emarginatam.

*Nares* oblongæ.

*Facies collumque* partim nudæ, verrucosæ.

*Pedes* longiores, tetradactyli; *digiti* anteriores basi membranâ connexi; *pollex* in terram insistente.

*Beak* thick at its base, very long, slightly compressed, smooth, recurved; the upper mandible triangular at the base, rounded towards the middle, and notched at the tip.

*Nostrils* oblong.

*Head and neck* in part naked and warty.

*Legs* long, four-toed, the *anterior toes* connected by a membrane at the base, the *hinder toe* resting on the ground.

TANTALUS. Linné, Lath., Cuv., Vieil.

NUMENIUS, IBIS. Briss.

THE Tantali in many respects resemble the Storks, particularly in the feet, nostrils, and beak; but the latter is more rounded above, and its point is recurved

towards the base, and slightly notched on each side. Part of the head and neck is generally divested of feathers: the legs are very long, and a considerable portion of the thighs is naked.

These are solitary birds, and like the Herons, they delight in marshy places, where they may be observed standing, for a long time, upon one leg, with their necks bent back, and their beaks resting on their breasts: their chief food consists of reptiles and small fishes.

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WHITE-HEADED TANTALUS.

(*Tantalus leucocephalus*.)

*TA. cinereo-albus, rostro facieque flavis; tectricibus nigris albo-marginatis; remigibus rectricibusque nigris; uropygio roseo.*

Grey-white Tantalus, with the beak and face yellow, the wing-coverts black, edged with white, the quills and tail-feathers black, the rump rose-coloured.

*Tantalus leucocephalus.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. 706. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* i. 649.

*Le Tantale de Ceylon.* *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* i. 481.

White-headed Ibis. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 116. 15. *Gen. Syn. Sup.* i. 240.

THE White-headed, or Ceylonese Tantalus, is the largest of the genus, and is also the most remarkable for the great size of its beak, that alone measuring upwards of a foot in length: the prevailing colour of the plumage is greyish white: the wing-coverts are black, edged with white: the quills and tail are black: the rump and tail-coverts are pink:







WOOD TANTALUS.

the beak, fore part of the head and cheeks are yellow : the legs are pale flesh-colour : the tail is concealed by its coverts, which are very long. The other sex is said to differ in having a brown bar across the breast, and the wing-coverts being shaded with brown.

This species inhabits India and the island of Ceylon. The pink feathers of the rump, which are used as ornaments, are said to lose their colour during the rainy season.

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WOOD TANTALUS.

(*Tantalus loculator*.)

*TA. albus, remigibus rectricibusque nigris ; rostro pedibusque nigricantibus ; facie cærulescente.*

White Tantalus, with the quills and tail-feathers black, the beak and feet dusky, the face blue.

*Tantalus loculator.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* i. 240. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* i. 647. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* ii. 702.

Le Tantale d'Amerique. Cuv. *Reg. Anim.* i. 480.

Numenius Americanus major. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 335. 8.

Couricaca. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 276. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 868.

Numenius niger. Klein. *n.* 109.

Curicaca. Raii. *Syn.* 103. 4. Will. 295. *pl.* 54.

Wood Pelican. Catesby *Carol.* 1. *pl.* 81. Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 360.

Wood Ibis. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 104. 1. Wils. *Amer. Orn.* v. 8. *p.* 39. *pl.* lxi. *f.* 1.

THIS bird is about three feet in length : its beak alone measuring full nine inches, and bending downwards towards its tip ; it is yellowish brown : the irides are pale rufous : the skin on the fore part of the head and round the eyes blue ; that from the



head to the middle of the neck is of a dusky brown, and rough and warty: beneath the beak is a considerable pouch: the quills and the tail are black: the rest of the bird white; except the thighs and legs, which are dusky. Both sexes are very similar.

This species inhabits various parts of the tropical countries of America, particularly Carolina, Louisiana, and Georgia; it is also common in Florida, and extends as far south as Cayenne and Brazil. In the United States it is migratory; but has never been found to the north of Virginia. Wilson, on the authority of his friend, Mr. Bartram, says, "this solitary bird does not associate in flocks; but is generally seen alone, commonly near the banks of great rivers, in vast marshes or meadows, especially such as are covered by inundations, and also in the vast deserted rice plantations. He stands alone, on the topmost limb of tall dead cypress trees, his neck contracted or drawn in upon his shoulders, and his beak resting like a long scythe upon his breast; in this pensive posture and solitary situation they look extremely grave, sorrowful, and melancholy, as if in the deepest thought. They are never seen on the sea-coast, and yet are never found at a great distance from it. They feed on serpents, young alligators, frogs, and other reptiles:" to which may be added fish. They are esteemed good eating by the French inhabitants of Louisiana.

## EGYPTIAN TANTALUS.

(Tantalus Ibis.)

TA. *purpureo-albus, remigibus rectricibusque nigris; rostro flavo, facie pedibusque rufis.*

Purple-white Tantalus, with the quills and tail-feathers black, the beak yellow, the face and feet red.

Tantalus Ibis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* i. 241. 4. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* i. 650.

*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. 706.

Ibis candida. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 349. 14.

L'Ibis blanc. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 389. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 14. *pl.* 1.

Le Tantale d'Afrique. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 480.

Egyptian Ibis. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 111. 10.

WHITE, slightly shaded with purple on the wings; the beak yellow, the naked part of the head and neck red; the quills and tail black: the thighs and legs red: length upwards of three feet.

This species inhabits the lower part of Egypt, and it is also abundant in Senegal; it was for a long time considered by naturalists as the bird worshipped by the Egyptians by the name of *Ibis*; but recent researches have proved that that is a much smaller species, and is not found in the same part of Egypt. Its food, as in the other species of this genus, consists of frogs and insects.

Found also in Sumatra, according to Sir S. Raffles, in his descriptive catalogue of the animals of that island, published in the 13th volume of the Linnean Transactions.

## IBIS. IBIS.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* basi latum, medio gracile, tetragonum, integrum, arcuatum, apice obtuso, terete; mandibulâ superiore sulcatâ.

*Nares* oblongæ, membranâ circumdatâ, in sulco ad basim rostri sitæ.

*Facies* nuda ultra oculos.

*Pedes* longiores, tetradactyli; *digiti* anteriores basi membranâ connexi; *pollex* in terram insistente.

*Beak* broad at the base, slender in the middle, quadrangular, entire, arched, the tip obtuse, rounded; the upper mandible grooved.

*Nostrils* oblong, surrounded by a membrane, and placed in a groove at the base of the beak.

*Face* naked beyond the eyes.

*Legs* long, four-toed, the *anterior toes* connected at the base by a membrane, the *hinder toe* resting on the ground.

IBIS. La Cépède, Ill., Cuv., Vieil., Temm.

TANTALUS. Linn., Gmel., Lath.

THE birds of this genus frequent the borders of rivers and lakes, feeding on insects, worms, and mollusca, and occasionally on vegetable matter; they inhabit various parts of the tropical and temperate regions of the globe: their beak is similar in form to that of the Tantalus; but it is much more slender in its construction; and is not notched at its tip: their nostrils are placed at the base of the beak,



in a groove, which runs almost to its tip. The beak is, moreover, very thick, and nearly square at its base; the greater part of the head, and a portion of the neck, is divested of feathers. The hinder toe rests its whole length upon the ground.

An Ibis is described in the 13th volume of the Linnean Transactions, page 327, by Sir S. Raffles, which appears to be distinct from any of the species enumerated in the following pages; he calls it *Tantalus (Ibis) cinereus*, and observes, that it is smaller than T. Ibis, of a light grey colour, with the exception of the abdomen and rump, which are white; and the wing and tail-feathers, which are black. Inhabits Sumatra.

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*A. Capite non cristato.*

A. Without a crest on the head.

BALD IBIS.

(Ibis calva.)

*IB. capite colloque supremo nudis, corpore nigro viridi splendente, pileo rostro pedibusque rubris.*

Ibis, with the head and upper part of the neck naked, the body black, glossed with green, the pileus, beak, and legs red.

*Tantalus calvus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 645. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 508.*

*Courly à tête nue. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 8. 32. Buff. Pl. Enl. 867.*

*Bald Ibis. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 116.*

THE Bald Ibis differs from the rest of this genus, in having the naked space on the head more exten-

sive, inasmuch as it proceeds part of the way down the neck ; the crown is red, and the rest white : the skin of the throat is naked and flaccid : the irides are brown : the general colour of the plumage is black, tinged with greenish, especially on the wing-coverts, the tips of which are glossed with copper : the beak is nearly six inches long, and, with the feet, is red : the female scarcely differs, except in having the crown of the head flatter. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope and neighbourhood, near marshy places ; and is easily tamed.

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CRYING IBIS.

(*Ibis vocifera*.)

*IB. plumbea albo maculata, caudâ cuneatâ, rectricibus extimis albis.*  
Lead-coloured Ibis, spotted with white, with the tail wedge-shaped, and its feathers outwardly white.

*Numenius vociferus.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lxxv.*

*Tantalus Pictus, Ephouskyca, or Crying Bird.* *Bartram's Travels, p. 145.*

*Crying Curlew.* *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. ii. 306.*

*Tantalus Ephouskyca.* *Barton, Linn. Trans. xii. 24. f. 1.*

A FINE species, originally described by Mr. Bartram, in his travels through North and South Carolina, &c. "There is," he says, "inhabiting the low shores and swamps of this river (the St. Juan, in East Florida), and the lakes of Florida, as well as Georgia, a very curious bird, called by an Indian name, Ephouskyca, which signifies, in our language, the Crying Bird. I cannot determine what genus of European

birds to join it with. It is about the size of a large domestic hen. All the body, above and beneath, is of a dark lead colour, every feather edged or tipped with white, which makes the bird appear speckled on a near view : the eye is large, and placed high on the head, which is very prominent : the beak is five or six inches in length, arched or bent gradually downwards, in that respect to be compared to one half of a bent bow ; it is large and thick near the base, compressed on each side, and flatted at top and beneath, which makes it appear four-square for more than an inch where the nostrils are placed, from whence to their tips both mandibles are round, gradually lessening or tapering to their extremities, which are thicker by about half an inch than immediately above, by which the mandibles never fit quite close their whole length : the upper mandible is a small matter larger than the other : the beak is of a dusky green colour, more bright and yellowish about the base and angles of the mouth. The tail is very short, and the middle feathers the longest ; the others on each side shorten gradually, and are of the colour of the rest of the bird, only somewhat darker : the two shortest or outermost feathers are perfectly white, which the bird has the faculty of flirting out on either side as quick as a flash of lightning, especially when he hears or sees any thing that disturbs him, uttering at the same instant an extreme harsh and loud shriek. His neck is long and slender ; and his legs are also long, and bare of feathers above the knee, like those of the bittern, and are black, or of a dark lead colour."

Dr. Barton, in the twelfth volume of the Linnean



Transactions, observes, that he cannot find that the Crying Bird is noticed by any of the European Ornithologists, and that it has also escaped the notice of Wilson, the author of the American Ornithology. It is, however, described by Latham, in the second Supplement to his General Synopsis of Birds, under the name of the Crying Curlew, and from Bartram's Travels before quoted.

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SACRED IBIS.

(*Ibis religiosa*.)

*IB. alba*, capite colloque superiore fuscis, dorso postico remigibusque nigris.

White Ibis, with the head and upper part of the neck brown, the back behind and quills black.

*Ibis religiosa*. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 483.

*Tantalus Æthiopicus*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 706.

Abou Hannès. *Bruce's Travels, App. pl.* 35.

L'Ibis sacré. *Cuv. Recherches sur les Ossemens fossiles, tom.* 1.

SIZE of a hen : general colour of the plumage white : the beak and legs black : the naked part of the head and neck the same ; and in the young bird this part is clothed with small black feathers : the tip of the wing-feathers, and the slender feathers at the lower part of the back, are also black. In some, probably young birds, the head and hinder part of the neck is brown : the lower part of the back, the quills and tail, are black : the beak above green, beneath black.

This is the bird so celebrated by the ancient Egyptians, who used to rear them in their temples,





GLOSSY IBIS.



and to worship them, and after their death embalmed them ; their mummies are found to this day in numbers, in the vast catacombs of ancient Memphis. There are various opinions respecting the origin of this custom : according to some, it arose from the birds destroying the serpents, which otherwise would increase, and become dangerous to the country : others assert, that there was an affinity between the changes of its plumage and some of the phases of the moon ! And others, because its appearance announces the increase of the Nile. It inhabits Egypt and Æthiopia.

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BLACK IBIS.

(Ibis nigra.)

*IB. nigra, capite anteriore nudo rubro, reatricibus nigris, rostro pedibusque rubris.*

Black Ibis, with the head in front naked and red, the tail-feathers black, the beak and legs red.

*Tantalus niger. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 650. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 707.*

*Ibis nigra. Phil. Trans. lvii. 345.*

*Ibis. Briss. Orn. 5. 347. Raii. Syn. 98. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 8. 17.*

*Black Ibis. Will. Angl. 288. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 112.*

A VERY doubtful species; said to be rather less than the Curlew : the beak red ; the naked space on the fore part of the head and behind the eyes also red : the plumage entirely black : the legs red.

Inhabits Egypt, and most probably a young bird.

## BLACK-FACED IBIS.

(Ibis melanopis.)

*lb. capite colloque fulvis, dorso alis fasciaque pectorali cinereis, remigibus reatricibus femoribus crissoque nigris.*

Ibis, with the head and neck fulvous, the back, wings, and pectoral fascia ash-coloured, the quills, tail, thighs, and vent, black.

Tantalus melanopis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 653. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 704.

Black-faced Ibis. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 108. *pl.* 79.

THE black-faced Ibis is figured and thus described by Dr. Latham in his Synopsis: "Size large, not much inferior to the Wood Ibis; length twenty-eight inches, breadth forty-nine inches and a half: bill six inches, and black: tongue triangular, ciliated at the back part: irides reddish: the whole face, quite beyond the eyes, is bare of feathers, black and warty, particularly round the eyelids: under the chin hangs a loose, wrinkled, bare skin, forming a pouch: the crown of the head is deep fulvous yellow, and the feathers at the back part longish: the rest of the neck and breast pale yellow: the back and scapulars are cinereous, margined with brown: across the breast a band of the same: the middle of the feathers of the back brown: the wing-coverts blueish ash-colour, margined with brown: the quills, sides, thighs, vent, and tail, are greenish-black; the last consists of twelve feathers, and is rounded in shape: the legs are seven inches long, rough, naked but a little above the knee, and red: claws black. This species was found by Dr. Forster on New Year's Island, near Staten Land,

during the second voyage of Captain Cook : it builds its nest in inaccessible places in the rocks."

## GLOSSY IBIS.

(*Ibis ignea*.)

*IB. purpureo-castanea, dorso infimo, tectricibus alarum, crisso, remigibus reetricibusque purpureo-viridibus, rostro nigro-virescente.*

Purple-chesnut Ibis, with the lower part of the back, the wing coverts, vent, quills and tail-feathers purple-green; the beak blackish green.

*Tantalus falcinellus.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 241. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 648. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* ii. 707.

*Tantalus igneus.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 649. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* ii. 708. Atkinson's *Compend.* 138.

*Tantalus viridis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 648. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* ii. 707. Young.

*Ibis sacra.* Temm. *Man. d'Orn.* p. 385.

*Ibis falcinellus.* Temm. *Man. d'Orn.* 2d edit. v. ii. p. 598.

Le courlis verd. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* viii. 29.

Courly d'Italie. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 819. male.

*Numenius viridis.* Briss. *Orn.* v. 329.

*Numenius castaneus.* Briss. *Orn.* v. 326. Young.

L'Ibis noir. Savig. *Hist. Nat. &c. de l'Ibis*, t. 4.

Bay Ibis. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* v. 113. 12. Sow. *Brit. Misc. pl.* 18.

Green Ibis. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* v. 114. 13. Lin. *Trans.* ix. 198. Young.

Glossy Ibis. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* v. 115. 14. Walc. *Syn.* 11. 132.

Lew. *Brit. Birds*, iv. pl. 152. Don. *Brit. Birds*, v. pl. 118.

Mont. *Orn. Dict. and Supp.*

Brazilian Curlew. Shaw, *Nat. Misc.* xvii. pl. 705.

THE plumage of this species varies so greatly in its different stages, according to its age, that it has been



described by several names, as shown by a reference to the synonyms. In the old birds the head is of a dusky chesnut ; with the neck, the breast, the top of the back, and all the inferior parts of the body of a bright red-chesnut ; the rest of the back, the rump, the wing-coverts, the quills and tail-feathers of a dusky green, glossed with bronze and purple : the beak is of a black green, but brown towards the point : the naked space round the eyes is green, encircled with a band of greyish : the irides are brown : the feet are brown-green : the length of the bird is nearly two feet. The female differs merely in being rather less. The young or green Ibis of authors has the feathers of the head, the throat, and the neck, longitudinally striped with dusky-brown and bordered with whitish ; the under parts of the neck, the breast, the belly, and thighs, are of an ashy black : the top of the back and the scapulars are of an ashy brown ; with reflections of green on the tail : before the first year the plumage is more dusky, and the white edges to the feathers on the head and neck are broader.

This species inhabits the borders of rivers and lakes ; and is very abundant during its migrations in Poland, Hungary, Turkey, and the Grecian Archipelago ; it also visits the banks of the Danube, and is found in Switzerland and Italy, and occasionally in Holland and England : it also visits Egypt, and other parts of Africa, but it is supposed to breed in Asia : its food consists of insects, worms, aquatic mollusca and vegetables.

According to Temminck this bird, which is called by the Arabs *El hareiz*, as well as the Ibis reli-

giosa, was worshipped by the ancient Egyptians, and embalmed; and the mummies of both species are now found in plenty in the catacombs of Memphis.

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MEXICAN IBIS.

(*Ibis mexicana.*)

*IB. purpureo-viridi-nigricanteque varius, subtus fuscus rubro variegatus, tectricibus alarum viridibus, rostro cærulescentè.*

Ibis varied with purple, green, and black, beneath brown, variegated with red, the wing-coverts green, the beak blue.

*Tantalus mexicanus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 652, Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 704.*

*Numenius mexicanus varius. Briss. Orn. 5. 335.*

*Acacalotl. Raii. Syn. 104. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 8. 45.*

*Mexican Ibis. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 108.*

THE Mexican Ibis is very large, measuring three feet in length: the beak is eight inches long and bluish: the irides are red: naked space round the eyes, and between them and the beak, reddish: the head and neck varied with dusky white and green feathers, slightly mixed with yellow: the back and rump black, glossed with green and purple: the wing-coverts are green: the quills and tail are glossed with copper: the breast and belly are brown, tinged with a slight mixture of red: the legs are black.

This species frequents the lakes of Mexico: it feeds on fish.

## CAYENNE IBIS.

(Ibis Cayenensis.)

IB. *viridi-nigricans*, *remigibus reatricibusque saturatioribus, pedibus flavescens, rostro nigricante.*

Green-black Ibis, with the quills and tail-feathers darker, the legs yellowish, the beak dusky.

Tantalus Cayenensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 652. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 704.

Le courlis de bois. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 42.

Le courlis vert de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 820.

Cayenne Ibis. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 107.

LENGTH twenty-two inches : the beak five inches and a half, long and dusky : the base and naked space round the eye of a dusky pale red : the prevailing colour of the plumage is black, glossed with greenish in some lights ; especially on the quills and tail : the legs are dirty yellow. Some specimens (probably the young) have the middle of each feather dashed with black, without any green tinge ; and the legs are nearly black. In this state it greatly resembles the Scarlet Ibis, but its legs are only two-thirds of the length of those of that bird. Found at Cayenne, generally at a distance from the sea, and in pairs, perching on the decayed trees which float down the streams of the rivers : it is known by the colonists by the name of Flammant des Bois.







SCARLET IBIS.

## SCARLET IBIS.

(Ibis rubra.)

*Ib. corpore sanguineo, alarum apicibus nigris, facie rostro pedibusque rubris.*

Ibis with a sanguineous body, the tips of its wings black, the face, beak and feet red.

Tantalus ruber. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 241. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 651. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 703.

Ibis rubra. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 484.

Numenius Brasiliensis coccineus. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 344. *pl.* 29. *f.* 1, 2.

Guara. *Raii. Syn.* 104. 6.

Le Courlis rouge. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 35. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 80, 81.

Scarlet Ibis. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 361. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5, 106. 2. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. viii. *pl.* 41. *p.* lxi. *f.* 2.

THE Scarlet Ibis is twenty-two inches in length : its beak measuring nearly seven, and being of a pale red colour : the eyes are black ; the sides of the head beyond the eyes are bare, and of a pale red : the entire plumage is of a most exquisite scarlet, with the exception of the glossy black tips of the four external primary quills ; and the white shafts of the quills and of the tail feathers : the legs are pale red. The female is less brilliant in colour.

A highly beautiful species, inhabiting most of the tropical parts of America, the West Indies, and adjacent islands : it frequents the borders of the sea and rivers, living on small fish, insects, worms, &c. : it lays its eggs on the ground ; they are of a greenish colour ; the young, when first hatched, are black, and

gradually change from that colour to white, before they are able to fly : but till the third year they do not attain their perfect plumage. Wilson observes that an individual of this species lived for a considerable time in confinement, and fed upon flies, which it caught most dexterously.

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WHITE-NECKED IBIS.

(*Ibis albigollis*.)

*IB. fusca griseo undulata, capite colloque rufo-albis, tectricibus alarum majoribus albis.*

Brown Ibis undulated with grey, the head and neck reddish-white, the greater wing-coverts white.

*Tantalus albigollis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 653. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 704.

Le grand Courlis de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 47.

Courly à col blanc. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 976.

White-necked Ibis. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 109.

LENGTH twenty-seven inches : the beak is black : the head and neck are rufous white ; but the red predominates in the former : the prevailing colour of the plumage is brown, undulated with grey, and glossed with green : the greater wing-coverts are white : the legs are red : inhabits Cayenne.



## GREY IBIS.

(Ibis grisea.)

*IB. albida, capite posteriore colloque griseis, uropygio remigibus rectricibusque nigro-virescentibus.*

Whitish Ibis, with the head and hinder part of the neck grey, the rump, quills and tail-feathers greenish-black.

*Tantalus griseus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 653. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 705.

*Numenius Americanus minor.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 337.

*Matuiti.* *Will. Orn.* 218. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 46.

Grey Ibis. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 110.

NATIVE of Brazil: beak reddish-brown: irides rufous: naked space round the base of the beak and eyes black: the hind part of the head and neck grey: the rest of the plumage whitish: except the lower part of the back and rump, the quills and the tail, which are greenish black: the legs are pale red: the claws are black.

## WHITE IBIS.

(Ibis alba.)

*IB. corpore albo, alarum apicibus viridibus, facie rostro pedibusque rubris.*

Ibis with a white body, the tips of the wings green, the face, beak and legs red.

*Tantalus albus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 242. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 651. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 705.

*Numenius Brasiliensis candidus.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 309.

*Le Courly blanc de Brésil.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 41. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 915.

*White Ibis.* *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 363. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 111. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. viii. p. 43. pl. lxxv.

*Coco Ibis.* *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* 241. Variety?

IN length near two feet ; of which the beak is six inches and a half, with the legs and the naked space round the eyes and at the base of the beak of a pale red : the irides are grey : the rest of the body (except that the ends of the four outer quills are greenish black) is pure white : both sexes resemble each other : they are abundant during the latter end of summer, in the low marshy lands of Carolina, but disappear and return again in the autumn : like the rest of the genus, they feed on small fish and aquatic insects ; and are frequently observed standing on the dead limbs of trees, and on the shore, resting on one leg, their body in an almost perpendicular position, the head and beak resting on the breast. They are common in Florida, flying about in large flocks.

The *Coco Ibis* of Latham is probably a variety of

this species: it inhabits the Caribbee Islands: its cry resembles the word *Ko* repeated; from thence its name: it feeds on fish in the wild state; but when tamed, subsists upon flesh both raw and cooked. It principally differs from the former variety in being of a greyish-white colour.

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BROWN IBIS.

(*Ibis fusca.*)

*IB. rostro rubro, corpore nigro albo nebuloso, uropygio alisque subtus albis.*

Ibis with the beak red, the body clouded with black and white, the rump and wings beneath white.

*Tantalus fuscus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 242. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 651. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 705.

*Numenius Brasiliensis fuscus.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 341.

Courly à front rouge. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 42.

Brown Curlew. *Catesby, Cav.* 1. pl. 83.

Brown Ibis. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 362. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 110.

Two feet in length: beak six inches; that and naked space round the eye pale red: irides grey: the head, neck, upper part of the back, wings and tail are of an ashy-brown; the head and neck being palest: the lower part of the back, the rump, and under parts of the body from the breast white: the legs pale red: the claws are brown. Both sexes are alike: they inhabit the tropical parts of America, especially Cayenne, Guiana, and Carolina, migrating from the latter place in the winter. Probably the young of the preceding.

## MANILLA IBIS.

(Ibis Manillensis.)

IB. *rufo-fusca, rostro lateribusque capitis nudis virescentibus, pedibus rubris.*

Red-brown Ibis, with the beak and sides of the head naked and green, the legs red.

Tantalus Manillensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 649. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 708.

Courly brun de Luçon. *Sonner. Voy.* 85. pl. 47. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 831.

Manilla Ibis. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 117.

DESCRIBED by Sonnerat: about the size of the common Curlew: the beak greenish: space round the eye greenish: the irides pale red: the prevailing colour of the plumage rufous brown: the legs are dull red: native of the isle of Luçon.

## LESSER IBIS.

(Ibis minutus.)

IB. *facie rostro pedibusque virescentibus, corpore ferrugineo subtus albo.*

Ibis, with the face, beak, and legs greenish, the body rust-coloured, beneath white.

Tantalus minutus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 241. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 650. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 708.

Lesser Ibis. *Edw. Birds*, pl. 356. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 117.

A SMALL species; less than the common Whimbrel: beak between two and three inches in length;



with its point black and base blue : the naked space round the eyes and base of the beak greenish : the plumage of the upper parts of the body and tail is dusky brown : the rump and under parts of the body white : the feathers on the breast long and loose : the legs dark lead colour : the claws are black. Inhabits Surinam.

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## BLACK-HEADED IBIS.

(*Ibis melanocephala*.)

*IB. alba, rostro capite pedibusque nigris.*

White Ibis, with the beak, head, and legs black.

*Tantalus melanocephalus.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 709.

Black-headed Ibis. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* 240.

A NATIVE of India : about twenty-one inches in length : beak six inches long, stout and black : naked space round the eye, and base of the beak black : the head black : the nape and hinder part of the neck spotted with black : the rest of the plumage white : the legs black.

*B. Capite cristato.*

## B. Head crested.

## CRESTED IBIS.

(Ibis cristata.)

*IB. cristata ferruginea, capite crisso caudâque nigris, alis albis.*  
 Crested ferruginous Ibis, with the head, vent, and tail black, the wings white.

*Tantalus cristatus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 650. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 709.

*Courlis huppé de Madagascar.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 33. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 841.

*Crested Ibis.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 118.

THIS Ibis differs greatly from the rest in having the feathers on the upper part of the neck elongated and slightly crested: it is moreover a most beautiful species, measuring twenty inches in length: its beak is slightly bent and four inches long, of a brownish yellow colour: naked space round the eyes and sides of the head pale yellow: the head and part of the neck are black; the back part of the latter having a tuft of very long feathers, half of them being white, and half black: the rest of the neck and body are rusty red: the wings dirty white: the vent and tail are black: the legs are pale yellowish-brown. Native of Madagascar.

## NUMENIUS. CURLEW.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* longissimum, gracile, teretiusculum, incurvum, subobtusum : mandibulâ superiore lateratim sulcatâ, apice dilatato, læve.

*Nares* lineares ad basin rostri in sulco breve sitæ.

*Facies* pennis tecta.

*Pedes* tetradactyli ; *digiti* anteriores basi membranâ connexâ : *pollex* apice in terram insistente.

*Beak* very long, slender, rounded, incurved, and rather obtuse : the upper mandible laterally sulcated, its tip dilated and smooth.

*Nostrils* linear, placed in a short groove at the base of the beak.

*Face* clothed with feathers.

*Feet* four-toed ; the *anterior toes* connected by a membrane at the base, the *hinder toe* resting on the ground at its tip only.

NUMENIUS. Rai., Briss., Lath., Cuv., Vieil.

SCOLOPAX. Linn., Gmel.

THE Curlews are distinguished from the former genus by having their beak more slender, and rounded its whole length : their nostrils are placed in a small and shortened groove ; and the tip of their upper mandible extends beyond that of the lower. They affect dry and sandy situations in the vicinity of

water or marshes : they live generally upon worms, insects, or slugs : their flight is very elevated, and they migrate in large bodies, but during the season of incubation they are solitary. They moult but once in the year. Their manners agree with those of the common species : the head is clothed with feathers, and the tip only of the hinder toe rests upon the ground.

Rafinesque Schmaltz, in his “ Précis des Découvertes et Travaux Semiologiques,” p. 14. no. 8., describes a bird, which he considers as a Numenius, having its beak, legs, and all its body perfectly black : he observes that it inhabits Sicily, and is there called *Addarana* : he calls it *N. aterrimus*.

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COMMON CURLEW.

(*Numenius major*.)

*Num. cinerascens nigroque varius, pedibus cærulescentibus, alis nigris maculis niveis.*

Curlew varied with ash-colour and black, the legs blueish, the wings black spotted with pure white.

*Scolopax arquata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 242. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* ii. 655.

*Numenius arquatus.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. 710. *Atk. Comp.* 139.

*Numenius.* *Raii. Syn.* 103. *A.* 1. *Will. Orn.* 216. 54. *Briss. Orn.* v. 311. 1.

Le Courlis. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* viii. 19. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 818.

Grand Courlis cendré. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 388.—*Id.* 2 edit. ii. 603.

Common Curlew. *Albin. Birds*, 1. 79. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* v. 119.

1. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* i. 242. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* ii. 306. *Penn.*





*G. J. Gould*

COMMON CURLEW.



*Brit. Zool.* ii. 176. *Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 14. *Walc. Syn.* ii. p. 133. *Lewin. Brit. Birds.* iv. pl. 153. *Mont. Orn. Dict. and Sup.* *Bew. Birds*, ii. p. 54.

THE Common Curlew has all the plumage of the upper parts bright ash-colour ; with brown longitudinal dashes on the neck and breast ; and many of the feathers on the last tinged with red : the belly is white with longitudinal oblong spots : the feathers on the back and scapulars black in the middle and edged with rufous : the tail is of a whitish ash-colour, transversely banded with brown : the quills are black, spotted on their inner webs with white : the legs are blueish grey : the irides hazel : the upper mandible of the beak is dusky brown, the under flesh-colour. The sexes are very similar, but the female differs slightly in having the colours less distinct, and the red hue that borders the feathers of the back and scapulars less pure.

This bird is extremely common in most parts of Europe, and it also occurs in several parts of Asia ; it usually inhabits the borders of rivers and muddy lakes, fields, and stony places near the water : it breeds in the sequestered parts of the mountains of Northumberland, and also in the low swampy grounds of some of the Scotch islands. It makes no nest, but usually deposits four pale olive brown dusky spotted eggs amongst heath, rushes or long grass : the young run as soon as hatched. The principal food consists of small crabs, worms, snails, and insects ; in the winter it is gregarious, and is at all times very shy and difficult to approach ; but will

become very familiar in a few days. Montagu gives the following account of one that was shot in the wing, and became very docile: "It was," he says, "turned amongst aquatic birds, and was at first so extremely shy, that he was obliged to be crammed with meat for a day or two, when he began to eat worms; but as this was precarious food, he was tempted to eat bread and milk like Ruffs. To induce this substitution, worms were put into a mess of bread mixed with milk; and it was curious to observe how cautiously he avoided the mixture, by carrying every worm to the pond, and well washing it previously to swallowing. In the course of a few days this new diet did not appear unpalatable to him, and in little more than a week he became partial to it, and from being exceedingly poor and emaciated, got plump and in high health. In the course of a month or six weeks this bird became excessively tame, and would follow a person across the menagerie for a bit of bread, or a small fish, of which he was remarkably fond. But he became almost omnivorous; fish, water-lizards, small frogs, insects of every kind that were not too large to swallow, and (in defect of other food) barley was not rejected. This bird was at last killed by accident, after a confinement of two years."



## LONG-BILLED CURLEW.

(Numenius longirostris.)

*Nu. nigro pallide-fuscoque varius, pedibus cærulescentibus, alis nigris, maculis fuscis, superciliis albidis.*

Curlew varied with pale brown and black, the legs blueish, the wings black spotted with brown, the eyebrows whitish.

Long-billed Curlew. (Numenius longirostris.) *Wils. Amer.*

*Orn. v. viii. p. 23. pl. lxiv. f. 4.*

LENGTH twenty-five inches: beak eight inches long; black, except towards the base of the under mandible, where it is of a pale flesh-colour: eye dark; the general colour of the plumage above is black, spotted and barred along the edges of each feather with pale brown: chin, line over the eyes and round the same, pale brownish white: neck reddish brown, streaked with black, spots on the last more sparingly dispersed: belly, thighs, and vent pale plain rufous, without any spots: primaries black on the outer edges, pale brown on the inner, and barred with black; shafts of the outer ones snowy; rest of the wing pale reddish brown, elegantly barred with undulating lines of black: tail slightly rounded, of an ashy-brown, beautifully marked with herring bones of black: legs and naked thighs very pale light blue, or lead colour; the middle toe connected with the two outer ones, as far as the first joint, by a membrane, and bordered along the sides with a thick warty edge: lining of the wing dark rufous, approaching to chesnut, and thinly spotted with black. Both sexes are alike.

This species, which greatly resembles the European one, is a native of North America, and is supposed to breed in Labrador, and in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay : it makes its appearance in the salt marshes of New Jersey about the middle of May, on its way to the north, and in September on its return from its breeding places.

The food of these birds consists chiefly of small crabs, which they are very dexterous in procuring ; they also feed on small snails, on various worms and insects, and on bramble berries, in search of which they frequent the fields and uplands, and become very fat, after subsisting for some time upon them.

They fly very high, generally in a wedge-like form, and occasionally utter their loud whistling note, by a skilful imitation of which a whole flock may sometimes be enticed within gun-shot, while the cries of the wounded are sure to detain them until the sportsman has made repeated shots and great havoc among them.

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MADAGASCAR CURLEW.

(*Numenius Madagascariensis.*)

*Nu. rostro pedibusque rufescentibus, maculis griseis dorsi rhomboidalibus.*

Curlew with the beak and legs reddish, with rhomboidal grey spots on the back.

*Scolopax Madagascariensis.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 242. 2. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 655.

*Numenius Madagascariensis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. 710. *Briss.*

*Orn.* v. 321. 3. *pl.* 18.

Le Courlis de Madagascar. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 198.

Madagascar Curlew. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* v. 121.

THIS bird also greatly resembles the Common Curlew, is a native of Madagascar, and is thus noticed by Latham : " Size of our Curlew : the bill much the same, but very little bent, except towards the tip : on the head, neck, and upper parts, the feathers are chiefly brown with grey margins : the upper tail covert rufous grey marked with some transverse bands of grey, and others parallel to the margin : chin, belly, thighs, and vent white : breast and sides yellowish, dashed with brown ; the last barred transversely with the same : the first three quills are plain black ; the fourth spotted on the inner web, and the others on both webs ; the secondaries much the same, but the ground colour grey : tail grey, barred with brown : legs red-brown.

## LUZONIAN CURLEW.

(Numenius Luzoniensis.)

*NU. albus, capite colloque striis, abdomine caudâque fasciis nigris, dorso fusco maculis albis, vertice nigro.*

White Curlew, with striæ on the head and neck, and fasciæ on the abdomen, and on the tail black, the back brown with white spots, the top of the head black.

Numenius Luzoniensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. 711.

Scolopax Luzoniensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 656.

Le Courlis tacheté de l'isle de Luçon. *Buff. Ois.* viii. p. 32. *Sonn. Voy.* 85. pl. 48.

Luzonian Curlew. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* v. 122.

THE Luzonian Curlew is considerably smaller than the common species: the top of its head is black; the rest of the head, neck, and breast white, longitudinally streaked with black; and the belly with lunulated bands of the same: the primaries are black: the wing coverts and back amber coloured; with from two to six white spots on the margin of every feather: the tail is vinaceous grey, barred with black. Inhabits Luzonia.

## OTAHEITE CURLEW.

(Numenius tahitiensis.)

*NU. albo-rubescens, collo striis nigris, dorso tectricibusque alarum nigricante et albido undulatis, caudâ basi maculis ad apicem fasciis nigris.*



Reddish-white Curlew, with black striæ on the neck, the back and wing-coverts undulated with dusky and white, the base of the tail and fasciæ near its tip black.

*Numenius tahitiensis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. 711.

*Scolopax tahitiensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 656.

Otaheite Curlew. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* v. 122.

THIS bird measures twenty inches in length : its beak is brown, with the base reddish : the head and neck are pale reddish white longitudinally striped with dusky : the top of the head is brown ; the eye-brows pale : the back is dusky black undulated with pale rufous-white : the wing-coverts are reddish white varied with dusky : the quills are dusky, edged with whitish : the under parts of the body are pale reddish white slightly varied with dusky : the tail is dirty yellow with irregular dusky spots on the basal half, and dusky transverse bars towards the tip : the legs are blue-grey : the claws black. This bird is called *Terrea* in Otaheite, of which Island it is a native.

## WHITE-HEADED CURLEW.

(Numenius leucocephalus.)

*Num. cyaneus, capite colloque supremo griseo-albis, remigibus nigris, rostro rubro.*

Blue Curlew, with the head and upper part of the neck greyish-white, the quills black, the beak red.

Numenius leucocephalus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. 711.

Scolopax leucocephalus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 656.

White-headed Curlew. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* v. 123. *pl. lxxx.* *Lath. Syn. Sup.* i. 242.?

Tantalus Hagedash. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 709. Young?

Hagedash, or Hadelde. *Sparr. Voy.* 1. 281.

DESCRIBED and figured by Latham from the drawings of Sir Joseph Banks: "size and shape of the Common Curlew: beak pretty long, and red: the head and part of the neck white: the rest of the plumage of a very deep blue, except the quills, which are black: legs cinereous grey:" inhabits the Cape of Good Hope. The bird called Hagedash or Hadelde by Sparrman is most probably the young of this species: its beak is five inches in length, above red, below and with the tip black: the neck and thighs are cinereous: the back is cinereous variegated with green and yellow: the wings are obscure, above of a cærulean-black; the lesser wing-coverts are violet: the tail is wedge-shaped: the feet are dusky. It is larger than a hen; and is found at the Cape, resting by night on trees, and feeding on roots, especially bulbous ones.

## PHÆOPUS. WHIMBREL.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* longum, gracile,  
incurvum, obtusum, apice  
depresso.

*Nares* lineares ad basin ros-  
tri in sulco elongato sitæ.

*Pedes* tetradactyli; *digiti an-*  
*teriores* basi membranâ  
connexâ: *pollex* apice in  
terram insistente.

*Beak* long, slender, incurved,  
obtuse, the tip depressed.

*Nostrils* linear, placed in an  
elongated groove, at the  
base of the beak.

*Legs* four-toed; the *anterior*  
*toes* connected at the base  
by a membrane; the *hin-*  
*der toe* resting on the  
ground at its tip.

PHÆOPUS. Gesner, Cuv.

SCOLOPAX. Linné, Gmel.

NUMENIUS. Briss., Lath.

ARQUATA. Ray.

THE beaks of these birds are arcuated in the same manner as those of the Curlews, but are depressed towards the tip; and the nostrils are placed in a groove, which extends nearly the whole length of the beak.

In manners they greatly resemble the Curlews.

## COMMON WHIMBREL.

(Phæopus arquatus.)

PH. *rostri nigro, pedibus cærulescentibus, maculis dorsalibus fasciis rhomboidalibus, uropygio albo.*

Whimbrel with the beak black, the legs bluish, the back with brown rhomboidal spots, the rump white.

Numenius phæopus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. 711. *Atk. comp.* 140.

Numenius hudsonicus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. 712.

Scolopax phæopus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 657. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 243.

Scolopax borealis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 654?

Numenius minor. *Briss. Orn.* v. 317. 27.

Arquata minor. *Ray. Syn.* 103. *A. 2.* *Will. Orn.* 217.

Le petit Courlis ou le Corlieu. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 27. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 842.

Eskimaux Curlew. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* ii. 461.?

Hudsonian Curlew. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* i. 243.

Courlis Corlieu. *Tenn. man. d'Orn.* 389. *Id.* 2 Edit. ii. 604.

Whimbrel. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* ii. 177. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* ii. 462.

*B. Edw. Birds, Pl.* 307. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* v. 123. *Lew.*

*Brit. Birds, iv. Pl.* 154. *Walc. Syn.* ii. 134. *Don. Brit.*

*Birds, iii. Pl.* 72. *Mont. Orn. Dict. and Sup.* *Bew. Brit.*

*Birds, ii. 57.*

THIS bird is rather more than sixteen inches long : the whole of the plumage is of a bright ash, with longitudinal brown spots on the neck and on the breast : on the middle of the head is a longitudinal band of yellowish white, accompanied on each side with another, which is twice as broad and brown : the belly and abdomen are white : the feathers on the back and the scapulars are of a very deep brown in the middle, and paler brown at their edges :





COMMON WHIMBREL.



the tail is of an ashy-brown, striped with oblique brown bands : the beak is dusky, tinged with reddish at its base : the irides are brown : the feet are lead-coloured. The young birds have the beak short, scarcely one inch and a half in length and almost straight, whereas the old have it upwards of three inches in length and considerably bent.

The Whimbrel is a migrative bird, visiting the British coasts about August, and remaining with us during the winter, keeping in small flocks of five or six : it feeds upon insects and worms ; and is supposed to breed in the arctic regions : it occurs in various parts of Europe, Asia, and North America.

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BRASILIAN WHIMBREL.

(*Phæopus Gaurana.*)

*PH. rostro flavicante, corpore fusco albo striato, pedibus fuscis.*

Whimbrel with the beak yellowish, the body striated with white and brown, the legs brown.

*Scolopax Gaurana.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 242. 1. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 654.

*Guarauna.* *Raii, Syn.* 104. 7.

*Numenius Gaurana.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. 712.

*Numenius Americanus fuscus.* *Briss. Orn.* v. 330.

*Le Gouarona.* *Buff. Ois.* viii. 44.

*Brasilian Whimbrel.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* v. 125. *Mont. Orn. Dict.*

*Sup.*

*Brasilian Curlew.* *Mont. Orn. Dict. Supp.*

LARGER than the common Whimbrel : its length being twenty-one inches : its beak is four inches long,

brown, with the base yellow : the head and neck are brown ; with whitish margins to the feathers : the back and under parts from the breast of a chesnut brown : the scapulars, rump, upper and under tail-coverts and tail, are bright brown, tinged with green : wing-coverts the same ; but the outer ones, farthest from the body, are brown within : the quills are brown, edged with glossy green-brown : the legs are grey-brown : the claws dusky.

Inhabits Brazil, Guiana, and other parts of South America. It has been erroneously given as a British species, but the bird described as such appears to have been a variety of the Glossy Ibis.

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ESQUIMAUX WHIMBREL.

(*Phæopus borealis*.)

*Ph. rostro pedibusque nigris, corpore fusco griseo maculato, subtus ochroleuco.*

Whimbrel with the beak and legs black, the body brown, spotted with grey, beneath whitish ochre.

*Numenius borealis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. 712. 9.

*Scolopax borealis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 654?

*Esquimaux Curlew.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* v. 125. *Phil. Trans.* lxii. p. 411. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. vii. p. 22. pl. lvi. f. 1.

LENGTH thirteen inches : beak very slender and dusky ; with the base of the under mandible rufous : head pale, marked with longitudinal brown stripes : the forehead is deep brown, spotted with pale whitish :



the neck, breast, belly, and vent are yellowish white; the neck and breast being striped with longitudinal slender brown lines: back deep brown; the edges of the feathers with greyish-white margins: wings brown; the shafts of the primary quills white; the secondaries and lesser coverts edged with grey: the under coverts ferruginous, with transverse brown fasciæ: sides under the wings rufous, fasciated transversely with brown: the rump brown; the edges of the feathers and spots whitish: the tail short, brown, barred with whitish bands: the feathered part of the thighs yellowish-white, with brown spots; the rest of them and the legs are bluish-black.

Native of various parts of North America, appearing periodically in flocks in Nova Scotia in October and November; and near Albany Fort the beginning of May, from whence it departs to the northward, and returns in August, and about the end of September retires southward. It arrives in Hudson's Bay in April, or early in May, when it pairs and breeds, and departs in August to the shores of New Jersey in numbers, from thence they remove in November. It feeds on small worms and minute shell-fish and on the black-berried heath, and is much esteemed as food: it is said to lay four eggs.

## FALCINELLUS. FALCINELLE.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* capite longior, sub-  
curvum, basi depressum :  
mandibulæ canaliculatæ.

*Nares* lineares, in sulco  
elongato positæ, hoc mem-  
branâ tectâ.

*Pedes* tetradactyli, *digiti an-*  
*teriores* basi membranâ  
connexi; *pollex* apice in  
terram insistente.

*Beak* longer than the head,  
slightly incurved, its base  
depressed: the mandibles  
channelled.

*Nostrils* linear, placed in an  
elongated groove, which is  
covered by a membrane.

*Legs* four-toed, the *anterior*  
*toes* connected at their base  
by a membrane; the *hinder*  
*toe* resting on the ground  
at its tip.

FALCINELLUS. Cuv.

SCOLOPAX. Gmel.

NUMENIUS. Lath.

TRINGA. Temm.

THERE is but one species hitherto discovered of this genus, and of that from its rarity but little is known of its manners.

Cuvier says that it is destitute of the hinder toe.





COMMON . FALCINELLE .



## COMMON FALCINELLE.

(Falcinellus pygmæus.)

*Fa. fusco-ferrugineo alboque variegatus, corpore subtus uropygioque albo, remigibus rectricibusque exterioribus albo marginatis.*

Rusty-brown Falcinelle variegated with white, the body beneath and rump white, the quills and outer tail-feathers margined with white.

Numenius pygmæus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 11. 713. 11.

Scolopax pygmæa? *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* ii. 655.

Le plus petit des courlis. *Sonn. Buff.* xxii. p. 245.

Beccasseau platyrinque. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 398. *Id.* 2. *Edit.* 2. 617.

Pygmy Curlew. *Penn. Gen. Birds*, 64. pl. 11. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* ii. 127. *Mont. Orn. Dict. and Sup. Fig.* *Walc. Syn.* ii. pl. 135. *Lew. Brit. Birds*, iv. pl. 155.

THIS rare bird is about six inches and a half in length: its summer plumage answers to the following description: the head and occiput are of a dusky brown, divided by two longitudinal rufous bands: the eyebrows are white, spotted with brown: between the beak and the eye is a dusky brown stripe: the sides of the head are whitish, striped with brown: the nape is ash-coloured, longitudinally dashed with brown: the feathers of the back and the scapulars are black, longitudinally ranged, and edged with rufous: the wing-coverts are dusky towards the tip and whitish-red at their tips: the throat, breast, and under parts of the body are of a pure white: the front and sides of the neck are reddish-white, prettily

varied with small transverse brown rays; but all the feathers are tipped with white: on the sides of the body are several brown bands: the feathers of the middle of the tail are black, edged with rufous, the lateral feathers and the quills are bordered with bright ash. The winter plumage is not yet ascertained, but the young have the top of the head of a bright grey edged with red: the eye-brows are whitish: between the beak and the eye is a brown stripe: the sides of the neck and the nape are whitish mixed with reddish-ash: the feathers of the back and the scapulars are dusky, spotted and edged with rufous: the fore part of the neck and upper part of the breast are longitudinally rayed with deep brown and shaded with rufous: the belly, sides, and lower parts are pure white: the wing-coverts are dusky toward their tips, edged with reddish-white: the quills and lateral tail-feathers are bordered with whitish ash: the middle tail-feathers are black, edged with red: the depressed part of the beak is reddish-ash, the tip black: the legs are greyish-green. This species is a native of various parts of Europe, and has been occasionally taken in England, but according to Temminck it does not occur in Holland.

## SCOLOPAX. WOODCOCK.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* longum, rectum, tenuisculum, apice dilatato, obtuso, rotundato, in mortuis utrinque rugoso: mandibulâ superiore lateratim sulcatâ, nodo interno terminatâ; inferiore apice truncatâ, cavatâ.

*Nares* laterales, basales, membranâ tectæ.

*Pedes* tetradactyli; *digiti* adimum fissi; *pollex* apice solo insists: *tibiæ* totæ plumosæ.

*Beak* long, straight, slender, its tip dilated, obtuse, rounded, and in dead birds rugose: the upper mandible is laterally sulcated and terminated internally with a knob; the lower mandible at its tip truncated, and cut out.

*Nostrils* lateral, basal, covered by a membrane.

*Legs* four-toed; the *toes* cleft to their origin; the *hinder toe* resting on its tip only: the *tibiæ* entirely clothed with feathers.

SCOLOPAX. Ray, Briss., Lin., Gmel., Lath., Cuv.  
RUSTICOLA. Vieill.

IN addition to the character above given, the Woodcocks have the upper mandible of the beak longer than the lower: their wings are acute, and the first quill-feather is longer than the rest: the claw of the

hinder toe is rounded at its tip, and does not project beyond the toe itself. Another singular character relating to these birds, and also to those of the following genus, consists in the head being compressed, and having its eyes, which are very large, placed very backward therein ; this gives them a very stupid appearance.

There are but two species known, which frequent woody places : the account of the common Woodcock is indicative of their manners.

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COMMON WOODCOCK.

(*Scolopax rusticola*.)

*Sc. castaneo nigro griseoque varia, subtus rufescens fasciis nigris, fasciâ capitis nigrâ.*

Woodcock varied with chesnut black and grey, beneath reddish with black fasciæ, the head with a black fascia.

*Scolopax rusticola.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 11. 243. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. p. 666. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. 713. *Atk. comp.* 141.

*Scolopax.* *Raii, Syn.* 104. *A. Will. Orn.* 213. pl. 53. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 292. 1.

*La Bécasse.* *Buff. Ois.* 7. 462. pl. 25. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 885.

*Bécasse ordinaire.* *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 436. *Id.* 2 Edit. ii. 673.

*Woodcock.* *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 178. pl. 65. *Penn. Art. Zool.* 2. 470. *A. Alb. Br. Birds,* 1. pl. 70. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 129. 1. *Lew. Br. Birds,* 4. pl. 156. *Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 136. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. *Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.* *Bew. Br. Birds,* 2. 60.

THIS elegant and well-known bird is about thirteen inches in length : the crown of the head is ash-





G. S. 1840

COMMON WOODCOCK.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future.

coloured, the nape and back part of the neck black marked with three rusty-red bars : from the corners of the mouth to the eyes a black line extends : orbits pale buff: the upper parts of the plumage are elegantly spotted, barred, streaked, marbled, and variegated with black, white, grey, ash, red, brown, rufous, and yellow, disposed in rows crossed and interrupted at intervals by lines and marks of various shapes, that the description is almost impossible to be given with accuracy : the whole of the under parts are yellowish-white, closely barred with dark-brown zigzag lines : the tail and quills are black, indented with reddish spots on the edges ; the tip of the former is ash-coloured above and glossy-white beneath : the legs are bluish-grey. The female is rather smaller, and her colours are less brilliant : the wing-coverts are also more spotted with white. The Woodcock varies considerably, being sometimes found of a yellowish-white or reddish-yellow colour, the spots on the plumage of a pale tinge : also irregularly patched with white ; or with the wings and tail of a pure white : and sometimes, though very rarely, the entire plumage is perfectly white.

During the summer-time the Woodcock is an inhabitant of Norway, Sweden, Lapland, and other northern countries, where it generally breeds : as soon, however, as the frosts commence, it retires southward to milder climates. These birds arrive in Great Britain in flocks ; some of them in October, but not in great numbers till November and December : they generally take advantage of the night, being seldom seen to come before sunset : the time

of their arrival depends considerably on the prevailing winds; for adverse winds always detain them, they not being able to struggle with the boisterous squalls of the northern ocean: after their arrival in bad weather, they have often been seen so much exhausted as to allow themselves to be seized by the hand when they alighted near the coast. They live on worms and insects; and the number of the former that they devour is very considerable; they search for them with their long bills in soft ground and moist woods, feeding and flying principally in the night: they go out in the evening; and generally return in the same direction, or through the same glades, to their day retreat.

The greater part of them leave this country about the latter end of February or the beginning of March, always pairing before they set out. They retire to the coast, and if the wind be fair, set out immediately; but, if contrary, they are often detained in the neighbouring woods and thickets for some time: in this crisis the sportsmen are all on the alert, and the whole surrounding country echoes the discharge of guns. But if they are detained long on the dry heather, they become so lean as to be scarcely eatable. The instant a fair wind springs up, they seize the opportunity; and where the sportsman has seen hundreds in one day, he will not find a single bird the next. Very few of them remain in England; and perhaps with respect to those that do, it may be owing to their having been so wounded by the sportsmen in the winter, as to be disabled from taking their long journey in spring. They build their artless



nests on the ground; they are composed of a few dried fibres and leaves, and are generally placed at the root of some tree: they lay four or five eggs, about the size of those of a pigeon, of a rusty colour, and marked with brown spots. The young run as soon as hatched, but cannot immediately provide for themselves. They are remarkably tame during incubation: a person who discovered a Woodcock on its nest, often stood over, and even stroked it; notwithstanding which, it hatched the young ones, and, in due time, disappeared with them.

A single bird was observed to remain in a coppice, belonging to a gentleman in Dorsetshire, through the summer. The place, from its shady and moist situation, was well calculated to maintain it: yet by degrees it lost almost all its feathers, so that for some time it was not able to fly, and was often caught; but in the summer it recovered its feathers and strength, and flew away. The inhabitants of the north of Europe, to whose forests the Woodcocks retire in the summer, never eat them; esteeming their flesh unwholesome, from the circumstance of their having no crops.

In Lancashire, great numbers of these birds are taken by means of traps in moonlight nights: long parallel rows of stones or sticks, about four or five inches high, are made on the commons which they frequent. In these rows several intervals or gateways are left, in which the traps are placed. When the bird, running about in search of food, comes to one of these rows, he will not cross it, but runs along

the side till he comes to a gateway, which he enters, and is caught.

It has been remarked in England, that for several years past, Woodcocks have become very scarce. This is easily accounted for : Sweden, like other countries, is making a gradual progress in the arts of luxury ; among which the indulgence of the palate fills no undistinguished place. The eggs of wild-fowl have of late become a great delicacy among the inhabitants of that country, who encourage the peasantry to find out their nests : the eggs of the Woodcock they are particularly fond of ; and the peasants offer them in large quantities for sale, in the market of Stockholm. From this practice it is not improbable that the breed, not only of this bird, but of several of the species of Grouse, will be considerably diminished, if not at last totally extirpated.

It need scarcely be added, that the flesh of the Woodcock is greatly esteemed and much sought after, and, that nothing may be lost, the entrails are not drawn out, being thought a necessary appendage as sauce to the bird !

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#### LITTLE WOODCOCK.

(Scolopax minor.)

*Sc. castaneo nigro rufoque varia subtus flavescens, occipite nigro, fasciis quatuor transversis flavescens, caudâ nigrâ.*

Woodcock varied with chesnut black and red, beneath yellowish, the occiput black with four transverse yellowish bands, the tail black.

*Scolopax minor.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 661. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 714.

*Little Woodcock.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 131. 2. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 365. *pl.* 19. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. vi. *p.* 40. *pl.* xlviii. *f.* 2.

MUCH less than the last: length eleven inches and a half: beak two inches and a half long: the forehead is ash-coloured: the occiput is black, with four transverse yellowish bars: from the beak to the eye is a dusky line: the hind part of the neck is black, edged with yellowish red: back and lesser coverts the same; the rest of the coverts varied with black and red zigzag lines: the primary quills dusky: the chin is white: the under side of the neck, the breast, belly, and thighs are dull yellowish; the belly being palest: the tail is black, tipped with brown: the legs pale brown. The young are marked with a broad stripe of deep brown along the crown of the head, and another line of the same passes through the eye to the hind head: back deep brown: throat and breast reddish.

Native of various parts of North America: it begins to lay in April; its nest is placed on the ground or on the stump of a tree: the female lays four or five eggs of a dun clay colour, thickly marked with brown spots, especially at the larger end.

## GALLINAGO. SNIPE.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* longum, rectum, tenuisculum, subrotundum, supra sulcatum, apice dilatato, obtuso, mortuis rugoso.

*Nares* laterales, basales, membranâ tectæ.

*Pedes* tetradactyli; *digiti* anteriores basi membranulâ connexi: *pollex* apice solo insistens: *tibiæ* parte inferiore nudæ.

*Beak* long, straight, slender, slightly rounded, above sulcated, its tip dilated, obtuse, and in dead birds rugose.

*Nostrils* lateral, basal, covered by a membrane.

*Feet* four-toed; the *anterior* toes connected at the base by a membrane; the *hinder* toe resting on its tip only: lower part of the *tibiæ* naked.

GALLINAGO. Ray, Briss.

SCOLOPAX. Lin., Gmel., Lath., Cuv., Vieill.

CONTRARY to the habits of the Woodcocks, the birds constituting this genus inhabit exposed marshy plains, or meadows. They feed on worms, &c. as detailed in the description of the Common Snipe: they do not usually assemble in flocks.

A new and highly interesting species of this genus was lately exhibited at a meeting of the Zoological Club of the Linnean Society, by my friend N. A. Vigors, Esq. F. L. S., who procured the specimen, in a recent state, during an excursion in Ireland; he proposes to call it *G. Sabini*, in honour of that distinguished British ornithologist, J. Sabine, Esq. F. R. S. &c.







GREAT SNIPE.

## GREAT SNIPE.

(Gallinago major.)

*GA. nigro maculata supra testacea subtus albida, lineâ verticis testaceâ, alterâ utrinque nigrâ, caudâ ferrugineâ, reatricibus exterioribus nigro fasciatis.*

Snipe spotted with black, above testaceous, beneath whitish; a line on the vertex testaceous, another on each side black, the tail rust-colour, its outer-feathers barred with black.

*Scolopax major.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 661. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 714. *Atk. comp.* 140.

*Scolopax paludosa.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 666. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 714.

Becasse des Savanes. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 481. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 895.

Great Snipe. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 188. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 470. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 133. 4. *Lath. Syn. Sup. Lew. Br. Birds,* 4. 157. *Walc. Syn.* 2. 137. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. and *Sup. Bew. Brit. Birds,* 11. 67.

Grande Bécassine. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 438. *Id.* 2. *Edit.* ii. 675.

Savanna Woodcock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 133. 3.

LENGTH, from the beak to the end of the tail, twelve inches: beak two inches and three quarters (sometimes as much as four inches,) black: the under mandible pale half-way from the base: the top of the head brown, mottled with rufous: down the middle a clay-coloured line: sides of the head pale clay-colour, speckled with brown: through the eye, from the beak, a dark brown streak, and a paler one curving round the under mandible: hind part of the neck, half the back, and scapulars, chocolate-brown; the feathers streaked on the sides with clay-colour, and

barred with ferruginous : the lower part of the back brown, crossed with numerous greyish-white lines : tail-coverts pale rufous clay colour, barred with black-brown, and so long, as to cover the tail for two-thirds of its length : the tail when spread is rounded at the end ; the eight middle feathers are dusky for three-fourths of their length from the base, the rest of the length rufous, crossed with two or three bars of black ; but the four middle feathers are deep rufous, and the two on each side of these very pale ; the two outermost feathers on each side wholly black and white in alternate bars : the wing-coverts black-brown, spotted with rufous-white, the rest of the wing dusky black ; every feather but the greater quills tipped with white : beneath the wings beautifully crossed with white and dusky bars : the fore part of the neck is the same as behind : the breast, belly, and vent, crossed with numerous dusky bars, inclining to a zigzag shape on the sides : legs pale bluish-bronze.

It inhabits the extensive marshes and damp meadows of the North ; living upon worms, snails, and small beetles : its nest is formed in the marshes among the herbs and rushes ; it lays three or four eggs of a greenish colour, shaded and varied with large spots of deep brown. This species rarely occurs in England, but specimens have been taken in Lancashire, Kent, Suffolk, and Wiltshire : and it is probable that many are consigned to the palate of the epicure, from sportsmen considering them to be only fine and large specimens of the common species. It has been killed in Orkney in the winter. Dr. Latham suspects, and



Temminck asserts, that this species, and the Savanna Woodcock of the former, are both the same bird, slightly varying from each other from climate.

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CAYENNE SNIPE.

(*Gallinago Cayanensis*.)

GA. *cinereo-fusca testaceo varia, corpore subtus uropygioque albo, tectricibus alarum majoribus remigibusque primoribus basi albidis, caudâ fasciis obscuris.*

Ash-brown Snipe varied with testaceous, the body beneath and the rump white, the great wing-coverts and primary quills whitish at the base, the tail with obscure bars.

*Scolopax Cayanensis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 661. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 715.

Cayenne Snipe. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 134. 5.

LATHAM thus describes this species: "Length thirteen inches: beak straight, stout, a trifle bent at the end; colour dusky, reddish at the base: plumage on the upper part of the body pale cinereous-brown, mottled with pale buff-colour: greater wing-coverts dirty white; some of the outer ones edged with brown: base of the quills white, the rest of their length brown, and some of the inner ones white at their tips: bastard wing brown: under wing-coverts mottled dusky and white: all the under part of the neck and body white: but the fore-part of the first a little mottled with dusky: rump white: tail the same as the rest of the upper part, barred and tipped with dusky: legs brown. Inhabits Cayenne."

## COMMON SNIPE.

(Gallinago media.)

*GA. nigricante fulvoque varia, subtus alba, frontis lineis fuscis quaternis, gulâ ferrugineâ.*

Snipe varied with dusky and fulvous, beneath white, the forehead with four fuscous lines, the throat rust-coloured.

*Scolopax Gallinago.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 244. *Lin. Faun. Suec.* 173. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 662. *Raii. Syn.* 105. *A. Briss. Orn.* 5. 298. 2. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 715. *Atk. comp.* 143.

*Scolopax gallinaria.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 662. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 715. *variety.*

*Scolopax media.* *Klein. Av.* 99. 2.

Becassine. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 483. *pl.* 26. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 883.

Becassine ordinaire. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 439. *Id.* 2. *Edit.* ii. 676.

Finmark Snipe. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 471. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 136. 7. *var.*

Snipe or Snite. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 187. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 366. *Alb. Brit. Birds,* 1. *pl.* 71. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 134. 6.

*Lew. Brit. Birds,* 4. 158. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 68. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. vi. *p.* 18. *pl.* xlvii. *f.* 1.

THE Common Snipe is generally about twelve inches in length: its beak is nearly three inches long; in some specimens pale brown, in others greenish yellow; rather flat and dark at the tip: the head is divided longitudinally by three reddish-white lines, and two of black; one of the former passing along the middle of the crown, and one above each eye: a dusky streak extends from the corners of the mouth nearly to the eyes, behind which is a small spot of the same colour: the chin and fore-part of

the neck are yellowish-white, the latter being spotted with brown : the scapulars are elegantly striped with black and yellow : the quills are dusky, the edges of the primaries, and tips of the secondaries, white ; those next to the back barred with black, and pale rufous : the under surface of the wings is beautifully tessellated with cinereous and whitish : the tail-coverts are reddish-brown ; and so long as to cover the greatest part of it : the tail is dusky black at its base, then crossed with a band of orange and a slender one of black ; the tips are whitish or pale orange : the breast and belly are white : the vent is dull yellow : the legs are pale green. It varies occasionally in having its throat, breast, back, and wings beautifully varied with white ; also in being totally of a reddish-white ; or of a pure white. It is also found with a grey head and yellowish legs ; this last-mentioned variety is the Finmark Snipe of Latham.

These birds do not frequent woods ; but during winter they are very common in wet meadows and marshy places, where they lie concealed among the rushes, carices, and osiers which grow on the borders of the stream. In the summer time they disperse to different parts, and are to be found even amongst the highest mountains, as well as on the lowest and most extensive moors : they are migratory, a considerable portion of them leaving this country in the spring and returning in the autumn. Many, however, remain with us through the whole year. These make their nests of dried grass and feathers, in the most retired and inaccessible parts of the marshes, and generally under the stump of an alder or a willow :

the female lays four eggs, of a dirty olive colour, marked with dusky spots. The young are able to run almost immediately after they are freed from the shell, but the old birds attend them till their beaks become of a sufficient firmness to enable them to provide for themselves. During the breeding season Snipes play over the moors, piping and humming in a most pleasing manner: and the male bird, whilst its mate sits upon her eggs, often poises himself on his wings, making sometimes a whistling and sometimes a humming noise.

These birds feed on small worms, on slugs, and the larvæ of insects, in search of which they are constantly digging and nibbling with their beaks in the soft mud. In severe frosts the inclemency of the weather compels them to resort to sheltered springs, unfrozen boggy places, or an open streamlet of water: here they are oftentimes found in large flights, and so subdued by cold or hunger, that they will sit till nearly trodden upon before they will take flight: but, at all times, when roused by the approach of the sportsman or his dogs, they utter a feeble whistle, and generally fly off against the wind, turning nimbly, in a zigzag direction, for a considerable distance, and sometimes soaring almost beyond the reach of vision.

They are greatly esteemed for the table, and in flavour greatly resemble the woodcock, but are more delicate, but like it they are cooked without extracting their entrails, and though generally very fat, they seldom cloy even the weakest stomach.

Snipes are very greatly diffused over the continents of Europe and Asia: they also occur in Africa, being



found at the Cape of Good Hope; and in very great abundance in parts of North America: in several of the counties of England they are in great plenty; indeed so much so were they formerly in Cambridge-shire, that as many were taken, according to Mr. Daniel, in Milton fen, by means of a lark-net, in one night, and by one man, as would fill a small hamper.

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JACK SNIPE.

(*Gallinago minima*.)

*GA. variegata*, uropygio violaceo vario, pedibus virescentibus, loris fuscis.

Variegated Snipe, with the rump varied with violet, the legs greenish, the lores brown.

*Gallinago minima*. *Raii. Syn.* 105. *A.*

*Gallinago minor*. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 303. 3. *pl.* 26. *f.* 2.

*Scolopax gallinula*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 244. 8. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 662. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 716. *Atk. comp.* 144.

La petite Becassine. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 490.

Becassine sourde. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 440. *Id.* 2. *Edit.* 2. 678.

Jack Snipe, Judecock, or Gid. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 189. *pl.* 68.

*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 367. *Albin. Birds*, 3. *pl.* 86. *Lath. Gen.*

*Syn.* 5. 136. 8. *Lew. Brit. Birds*, 4. *pl.* 159. *Mont. Orn.*

*Dict.* 2. *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 2. 73.

THIS species greatly resembles the former; but it is considerably smaller; its length being only eight inches and a half: the beak is about an inch and a half in length, pale towards its base, and black at its tip: the head is divided longitudinally by a black streak, which reaches from the base of the beak to

the nape ; beyond this, on each side, is a band of a yellowish colour, passing over each eye to the hinder part of the neck ; in the midst of which is a narrow black stripe, running parallel to the former : the neck is white, spotted with brown and pale-red : the scapulars are very narrow, long, and beautifully bordered with yellow on their outer edges, and streaked and marked with bright rust-colour on a deep brown ground, glossed with bronze and purple tints, on their inner webs : the quills are dusky : the rump is of a glossy bluish-purple : the belly and vent are white : the tail is dark brown with ferruginous edges : the legs are dirty green.

The manners of this species are very similar to those of the preceding. Their flight is swifter and more direct : they do not appear to be so numerous in this country as the last described ; and they continue with us nearly the whole year : they breed in the marshes, and their eggs are coloured the same as those of the Common Snipe, but they are much smaller, not being much larger than those of the Lark ; they are five or six in number. It is found in most parts of Europe, and in North America, but appears with us much later than the former species, and is not known to remain in this country during the breeding season : it is a solitary bird, and among rushes, or other thick coverts, it will lie till in danger of being trod on, and when roused seldom flies far.

## JAVAN SNIPE.

(Gallinago saturata.)

GA. *rostro subelongato apice tuberculato, supra ex nigro saturatissimo castaneoque variegata, subtus pallidior.*

Snipe with its beak rather elongated and its tip tuberculated, above variegated with deep black and chesnut, beneath paler.

*Scolopax saturata.* Horsfield. *Linn. Trans.* xiii. p. 191.

LENGTH twelve inches : at the base of the lower mandible is a small whitish spot : the anterior part of the neck is transversely banded with black and chesnut ; the breast and abdomen are sooty-black with irregular dusky bands. This is one of the rarest of Javan birds, found once only near a mountain lake, at an elevation of 7000 feet above the ocean. Described as above in the thirteenth volume of the Linnean Transactions by Dr. Horsfield.

## MACRORHAMPHUS. LONGBEAK.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* longissimum, rectum, teretiusculum, medio subgracile, apice dilatato, subincurvo, rugoso.

*Nares* laterales, basales.

*Pedes* tetradactyli, *digiti* exteriores basi membranâ connexi; *pollex* apice solo insistent: *tibiæ* parte inferiore nudæ.

*Beak* very long, straight, rounded, rather slender in the middle, its tip dilated, somewhat incurved and rugose.

*Nostrils* lateral, basal.

*Legs* four-toed; the outer toes connected at their base by a membrane; the *hinder one* resting on its tip alone: the lower part of the *tibiæ* naked.

SCOLOPAX. Gmel., Lath., Nills., Temm.

MACRORHAMPHUS. Leach.

THERE is but one species known of this genus, which was established by my friend Dr. Leach, and named by him, as above, in the Catalogue of the Indigenous Animals preserved in the British Museum. Temminck, in the second edition of his Manuel, considers it as a true Scolopax, but in that opinion I cannot coincide, as its habits are so very dissimilar to those of the birds of that genus, and its beak is, moreover, so much larger, and more expanded at its tip







*L. Gifford*

BROWN LONGBEAK.

than in that of the Woodcock : added to which, the membrane between its two outer toes marks a distinctive character.

## BROWN LONGBEAK.

(*Macrorhamphus griseus*.)

MA. *cinereo-fusca nigro nebulosa, alis fuscis, superciliis gulâ ventre femoribusque albis, uropygio rectricibusque nigro fasciatis.*

Ashy-brown Longbeak clouded with black, with the wings brown, the eye-brows, throat, belly, and thighs white, the rump and tail-feathers striped with black.

WINTER DRESS.—*Scolopax grisea*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 658. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 724. *Atk. comp.* 143.

*Macrorhamphus griseus*. *Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 31.

*Scolopax Paykullii*. *Nills. Orn. Suec.* 2. 106.

Becassine ponctuée. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2. Edit. ii. 679.

Brown Snipe. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 365. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 154. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. and pl. in Sup.

SUMMER DRESS.—*Scolopax noveboracensis*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 658. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 723.

*Totanus noveboracensis*. *Sabine, Frank. Journ. App.* 687.

Red-breasted Snipe. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 368. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 153. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. vii. p. 45. pl. lxxvii. f. 1.

THE winter plumage of this rare bird answers to the following description : its length is about ten inches and a half : its beak is brown : the top of its head, the neck, breast, and wing-coverts are plain ashy-brown : between the beak and eye is a stripe of the same colour : the eyebrows, belly, throat, and thighs are pure white : the sides of the body are

white varied with waves of clear brown: the back and scapulars are clear brown, with all the feathers tipped with deeper brown: the rump and under tail-coverts are white, marked with broad blackish lunules, which are converted into transverse bands on the upper tail-coverts; all of the tail-feathers themselves are closely rayed with alternate bands of black and white: the legs are greenish yellow. During the summer this species is distinguished by shades of reddish-brown on the top of the head, on the nape, the back, and on the scapulars, all of which parts are irregularly varied with black and yellowish: the cheeks and eyebrows are bright reddish: the forepart of the neck and the breast is reddish-brown: the wing-coverts are ash-colour, edged with whitish: the belly, rump, and tail are the same as in the winter. The young in the first year have all the upper parts black, except the nape, which is brown; each feather is edged with a broad fillet of bright red: the eyebrows and all the under parts are dull whitish tinged with red; which colour is most predominant on the breast: all the feathers of this part, as well as those of the sides of the body and the eyebrows, are spotted with very small brown dots; and the middle tail-feathers are tipped with red.

The native country of this species appears to be North America, where it is very abundant: two specimens, however, have been killed in Europe, one in Sweden, the other in England; the latter was shot on the coast of Devonshire in the beginning of October, and having fallen into the hands of that zealous ornithologist Montagu, was purchased, with



the rest of his valuable collection of the Fauna of the British Islands, by the Trustees of the British Museum, in which repository it now remains in excellent preservation. Montagu remarks, in his Ornithological Dictionary, that it was very tame, and suffered the person who killed it to approach very near, and that it was in poor condition. Wilson has given some account of its manners, which are somewhat different from those of the Snipes. It arrives on the sea-coast of New Jersey early in April, and is seldom seen inland: early in May it proceeds to the north to breed, and returns by the end of July or beginning of August: during its stay it flies in flocks, sometimes very high, and has then a loud and shrill whistle. They sometimes settle in such numbers and so close together, that upwards of eighty have been shot at one discharge of the fowling-piece! When they are flushed, they spring up with a loud whistle, and generally rise very high, making several circuitous manœuvres in the air before they descend. They frequent the mud-flats at low-water in search of food, which consists of small molluscæ: in the month of September they become very fat, and are said to be excellent food: shortly afterwards they leave the United States and retire southwards.

## RHYNCHÆA. RHYNCHÆA.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* longum, tenuis-  
culum, supra sulcatum,  
versus apicem tumidius-  
culum, apice lævigato in-  
curvo.

*Nares* laterales in sulco sitæ.

*Alæ* breves, subconcavæ; re-  
migibus secunda, tertia  
longioribus.

*Pedes* tetradactyli? *digiti*  
exteriore basi membranâ  
coaliti, *pollex* apice solo  
insistens.

*Beak* long, slender, sulcated  
above, and swollen towards  
its tip; the tip smooth and  
incurved.

*Nostrils* lateral, placed in a  
groove.

*Wings* short, slightly con-  
cave; the second quills  
longer than the third.

*Feet* four-toed? the *outer*  
*toes* joined at their base by  
a membrane, the tip of the  
*hinder toe* alone resting on  
the ground.

RHYNCHÆA. Cuv., Horsf.

SCOLOPAX. Linn. Gmel., Lath.

GALLINAGO. Briss.

ROSTRATULA. Vieill.

THE birds of this genus are natives of tropical climates, but not of America. The two mandibles of the beak are nearly even, and are slightly arcuated at their tips.





CAPE RHYNCHEA.



They resemble the Snipes, but their colours are more brilliant, and they are remarkable for the ocellated spots with which the feathers of their wings and tails are adorned. Their habits are unknown.

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CAPE RHYNCHÆA.

(*Rhynchæa Capensis*.)

*Rh. rostro lineâque verticis rufescentibus, fasciâ pectorali nigrâ, lineâ utrinque dorsali albâ.*

*Rhynchæa* with the beak and a line on the vertex reddish, a black fascia on the breast, and a white line on each side of the back.

*Scolopax capensis.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 246. 14. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 666. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 716.

*Gallinago Capitis Boni Spei.* *Briss. Orn. App.* 141. *pl.* 6.

La Becassine du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 494. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 270.

Cape Snipe. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 138. 9. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* i. 244.

THIS bird is the size of the common Snipe: its length is ten inches: its beak is one inch and three quarters in length; its colour is reddish brown: the crown of the head is ash-coloured, crossed with black streaks: down the middle is a pale band from the base of the beak to the hind head; round the eyes white, ending in a streak behind: the under part is bounded by a black line; the rest of the head and neck are rufous: the upper part of the body, wings, and tail are ash-coloured, transversely waved and

crossed with black : the quills have four or five yellowish bars on the inner web of each feather, and about the same number of similar coloured round spots on the outer web : the tail-feathers are marked in the same manner ; the four middle feathers having yellowish bars, and the four outer ones on each side being spotted : the outer edge of the quills is streaked with white : at the upper part of the breast is a band of black ; from this all the under parts are whitish : the legs are dusky. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

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CHINESE RHYNCHÆA.

(*Rhynchæa Sinensis*.)

*Rh. cærulescente fusco rufo nigroque variegata, superciliis lineâ verticis gulâ abdomineque albis.*

*Rhynchæa* variegated with bluish, brown, red, and black, with the eyebrows, a line on the vertex, the throat and abdomen white.

*Scolopax Sinensis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 717.

La Becassine de la Chine. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 495. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 881.

Cape Snipe, B. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 139.

THIS has somewhat the appearance of the former, and is thus described by Latham : “ Smaller than the Common Snipe : length ten inches : beak yellow, with a dusky tip : top of the head brown, mixed with black : down the middle of the crown, and over each eye, a stripe of white : the chin white : the rest of the head and neck mixed-grey and pale-brown : the

fore part of the neck is streaked perpendicularly; and the back part, and all round the bottom, transversely: the upper part of the body and wings delicately mixed and waved with bluish-grey, brown, pale-rufous, and black: breast and under-parts white: quills dusky, marked with oval cream-coloured spots: tail blue-grey and dusky mixed, with three or four roundish cream-coloured spots on each feather, surrounded with black: legs grey. Inhabits China."

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## MADAGASCAR RHYNCHÆA.

(Rhynchæa Madagascariensis.)

RH. *cinereo, griseo, nigroque undulata, capite colloque rufis.*

Rhynchæa undulated with cinereous, grey, and black, with the head and neck rufous.

Scolopax Capensis, *γ.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 717.

Becassine de Madagascar. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 495. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 922.

Rallus Bengalensis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 263. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 715. *var.*

Totanus Bengalensis. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 209. *var.*

Le Chevalier vert. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 520. *var.*

Bengal Water Rail. *Albin. Birds*, 3. *pl.* 90.

Cape Snipe, *var. C. and D.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 139. *and* 140.

IN length ten inches: its beak is dusky-red: round the eye white, passing a trifle down the neck on each side; eyebrows black; the rest of the head and the neck rufous: the chin white: the lower part of the neck and back undulated with black and grey; and the wing-coverts with cinereous: the se-

condaries and tail are waved with black and grey, with three or four pale-rufous oval spots, edged with black: the primaries are alternately banded with rufous and black: the under parts of the body are white: the legs are dirty red. The *Rallus Bengalensis* scarcely differs from the above: it has the crown white: the upper part of the back, the scapulars and wing-coverts of a greenish cast: the lower part of the back and rump white: the primaries purple and the secondaries green: in other respects it does not materially differ from the first mentioned. This species is found at Madagascar and Bengal.

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MADRAS RHYNCHÆA.

(Rhynchæa? maderaspatana.)

*Rh?* *nigricante fulvoque varia subtus alba, capite fasciis tribus, dorso duabus fusco-nigricantibus, pectoris unâ nigrâ.*

Rhynchæa varied with dusky and fulvous, beneath white, with three fasciæ on the head, and two on the back of a dusky-brown, and one on the breast black.

*Rhynchæa orientalis.* *Linn. Trans.* xiii. 193.

*Scolopax maderaspatana.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 667. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 717.

*Gallinago maderaspatana.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 308.

La Becassine de Madras. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 496.

Partridge Snipe. *Raii. Syn.* 193. *pl.* 1. *f.* 2.

Madras Snipe. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 141. 10.

THE native place of this bird is Madras, and it differs from the rest of the species of this genus in



having the hinder toe of an equal length with the fore ones : its beak is pale-rufous : the head is divided longitudinally by a brownish stripe, which extends from the base of the beak to the hind-head ; and is accompanied on each side of the head, behind the eyes, with another : the prevailing colours of the upper parts are fulvous and dusky : on the back are two dusky-brown bands : the quills and tail are variegated with black, fulvous, and grey : the throat and fore part of the neck are fulvous, sprinkled with dusky : on the breast is a black band : the rest of the under parts is white.

Also found in Java.

## FEDOA. GODWIT.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* basi crassum, longissimum, teretiusculum, paulo recurvum, apice læve, obtuso: mandibula superiore lateratim sulcata, nodo interno terminata.

*Nares* laterales, in sulco longitudinali sitæ.

*Pedes* longi, tetradactyli; *digitis* exterioribus membranâ connexis: *pollex* apice in terram insistente.

*Beak* thick at its base, very long, rounded, rather recurved, the tip smooth, obtuse: the upper mandible laterally sulcated, and terminated by an internal node.

*Nostrils* lateral, placed in a longitudinal groove.

*Legs* long, with *four toes*; the outer ones connected by a membrane; the tip of the *hinder toe* alone resting on the ground.

FEDOA. Ray.

LIMOSA. Briss., Beck., Temm., Cuv., Hors.

SCOLOPAX. Linn., Gmel., Lath.

**G**ODWITS are well characterised by the slight recurvation at the tip of their beaks; which are very long: their nostrils are placed in a groove, which is covered by a pierced membrane. Their legs are long and slender, and they are naked for a considerable distance above the knee: the membrane between the external toes extends to the first joint. Their wings

are mediocral, and their first quill is the longest. Their long and flexible beak is well calculated for procuring their food, which consists of worms, in the soft mud, and being exquisitely furnished with nerves, is very sensitive. They are a timid and solitary tribe, frequenting damp meadows, soft marshes, and the muddy banks of rivers: they seldom, however, remain above a day or two in the same place, but remove in flocks during the night, flying very high. They are migratory; and moult twice in the year. Their flesh is excellent. Their cry resembles that of a goat.

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AMERICAN GODWIT.

(*Fedoa Americana*.)

*FE. rufa nigro varia, subtus alba, remigibus secundariis rufis nigro punctatis, pedibus fuscis.*

Red Godwit varied with black, beneath white, the secondary quills rufous, spotted with black, the legs brown.

*Scolopax Fedoa.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 244. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 663. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 718.

*Limosa Americana rufa.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 287.

*Limosa Fedoa.* *Sabine. Frank. Journ. App.* 689.

*Fedoa Americana.* *Edw. Birds, pl.* 137.

Barge rouge de la baie d'Hudson. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 507.

American Godwit. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 371. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 142.

Great Marbled Godwit. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. vii. p. 30. *pl. lvi. f.* 4.

THE male of this bird is nineteen inches long, and thirty-four inches in extent: the beak is nearly six

inches in length, a little turned up towards the extremity, where it is black; the base is of a pale purplish-flesh colour: chin and upper part of the throat whitish: head and neck mottled with dusky-brown and black on a ferruginous ground: breast barred with waved lines of black: back and scapulars black, marbled with pale brown: rump and tail-coverts of a very light brown, barred with dark brown: tail even, except the two middle feathers, which are a little the longest: wings pale ferruginous, elegantly marbled with dark brown; the four first primaries black on the outer edge; inside and lower parts of the wings bright ferruginous: belly and vent light rust colour, with a tinge of lake. The female differs in wanting the bars of black on the breast.

Inhabits North America. They are a shy, cautious, and watchful bird; but, according to Wilson, they are so strongly attached to each other, that on wounding one in a flock, the rest are immediately arrested in their flight, and make so many circuits over the spot where it lies fluttering and screaming, that the sportsman often makes great destruction among them. They are found in the salt marshes of the United States in May, and part of June, and also on their return in October and November; at which time they are usually fat and in high estimation for the table.







BLACK-TAILED GODWIT.

## BLACK-TAILED GODWIT.

(Fedoa melanura.)

FE. *caudâ nigrâ, basi albâ; remigibus speculo albo, unguibus mediis elongatis denticulatis.*

Godwit with a black tail, with its base white, a white speculum on the quills, and the inner claws elongated and denticulated.

Fedoa nostra secunda. *Raii. Aves.* 105.

Scolopax Limosa. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 244. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 666. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 719.

La Barge ou Barge commune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 500. *pl.* 27. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 874.

Limosa melanura. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 429. *Id.* 2 Edit. 2. 664. *Hors. Linn. Trans.* xiii. 193. *Sabine. Frank. Journ. App.* 689.

Le Barge à queue noire. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 488.

Jadreka Snipe. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 146. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. and *Sup. with pl.* *Lew. Brit. Birds.* 4. *pl.* 162.

SUMMER DRESS.—Scolopax Belgica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 663. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 719.

Scolopax Ogecephala. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 246. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 667. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 719.

La Grande Barge Rouss. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 505. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 916.

Red Godwit. *Penn. Brit. Zool. pl. B. B.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 142. *Walc. Syn.* 2. 140. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 4. *pl.* 160. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.

THE distinguishing characters of this bird, are its having the tail of an uniform black with a white base; the nail of the middle toe dentate; and a white spot on the wing-quills. Length about sixteen inches. Its summer plumage possesses the following colours: its beak is bright orange at its base, with a black tip: from the upper mandible of the

beak to the eye is a reddish-white band ; and between the latter and the beak is a brown space : the feathers on the top of the head are black, edged with bright red : the throat and neck are bright red, marked with very small brown dots : the breast and sides are bright red transversely rayed with slender zigzag black bars : the top of the back and scapulars are deep black, with all the feathers terminated by a bright red band edged with very small spots of the same colour : the wing-coverts are ash-coloured : the lower part of the back and the tail are deep black ; the basal half of the latter and base of the wing-quills and the under parts of the body pure white : legs black. In the winter all the upper parts of the body are of an uniform ashy-brown, varied with deeper shades in the direction of the shafts of the feathers : the throat, the fore part of the neck, the breast, and the sides are of a bright grey : the rump is dusky : the under part of the body and abdomen, the upper part of the quills, and the base of the tail-feathers are pure white ; and throughout all the latter is a deep black band ; the central feathers being tipped with white : the base of the beak is dull orange, and its tip is black : the legs are dusky brown. The young have the band between the upper mandible of the beak and the eye, the throat, the base of the tail-feathers, that of the quills, with the lower parts of the body and the abdomen pure white : the feathers on the top of the head are brown, edged with red : the neck and breast are clear ashy-red : the feathers of the back and scapulars are dusky, surrounded by a red margin : the wing-coverts are grey, edged and



tipped by a large reddish-white spot : the tip of the tail-feathers white, and of the beak brown.

This species is found in various parts of Europe, and also occurs in North America: it is found in marshy places and meadows, on the muddy banks of ditches and pools of water: it migrates spring and autumn, and breeds in the north, forming a nest among high plants, and laying four deep olive-coloured eggs, speckled with large spots of pale brown: it feeds upon caterpillars, insects, worms, and the spawn of frogs.

It is a very rare species in England, but abounds in Holland: in the former country it never occurs in summer.

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MEYERS GODWIT.

(Fedoa Mejeri.)

*FE. rostro longissimo, rectricibus duabus mediis lateralibusque longitudinali reliquis transversim, albo nigroque radiatis.*

Godwit with a very long beak, the two middle and lateral tail-feathers longitudinally, and the rest transversely, radiated with black and white.

*Limosa Mejeri. (Leisler.) Temm. man. d'Orn. 434.*

*Barge Mejer. Temm. man. d'Orn. 434.*

THIS species has some of the tail-feathers barred transversely with white and dusky; the two middle ones and the lateral one on each side longitudinally rayed: the claw of the middle toe is entire: the

length of the bird is near sixteen inches. In the summer the top of its head, its nape, back, and scapulars are dusky brown, the edges of each feather spotted with yellowish: the under parts of the body (with the exception of the belly, which is pure white) are clear reddish-yellow, varied on the sides of the breast, of the body, and on the under tail-coverts with black streaks: the quills are black, marked on their inner webs with white. In the winter all the upper parts of the body are of a grey-brown, with the head and neck of a deeper grey: the fore part of the neck and the top of the breast are grey, with transverse dusky stripes: the rest of the under parts are pure white, except the sides, which are brown, and similarly striped to the upper part of the breast: the quills are black: the tail is barred with alternate bars of white and dusky; but on some of the feathers they are disposed transversely, and upon others longitudinally: the beak is of a dirty yellow at its base and dusky at its tip: the legs are black.

Inhabits the muddy banks of rivers towards the north, and is occasionally found in Germany: it is supposed to breed in the polar regions.





RED GODWIT.



## RED GODWIT.

(Fedoa rufa.)

FE. *rostro longa, caudâ albâ fuscâ transversim radiatâ, unguibus mediis brevis integris.*

Godwit with a long beak, the tail white, transversely striped with brown, the middle claws stout and entire.

Scolopax Lapponica. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 246. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 718.

Fedoa Americana, pectore rufo. *Edw. Birds, pl.* 138.

Limosa rufa. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 281. *pl.* 25. *f.* 1. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 432. *Id. 2 Edit. ii.* 668.

La Barge Rousse. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 504. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 900.

La Barge aboyeuse ou à queue rayée. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 488.

Red Godwit. *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 80.

YOUNG.—Scolopax leucophea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 719.

Limosa grisea major. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 272. *pl.* 24. *f.* 2.

Common Godwit. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 120. *B. Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 144. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 1. 245. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 78.

Grey Godwit. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 4. *pl.* 161. *Don. Brit. Birds,* 4. *pl.* 75.

DISTINGUISHED from the black-tailed Godwit by the tail-feathers being transversely rayed with white and brown, the claw of the middle toe being entire, and by the length of its beak. The length is about thirteen inches and a half. In the summer the top of its head and the nape are fine red, longitudinally rayed with brown: the eyebrows, throat, sides of the neck, and all the under parts are bright red; the sides of the breast, and the under tail-coverts being varied with longitudinal black streaks: the back, sca-

pulars, and the slender feathers which cover the quills are deep black ; all the webs marked with oval spots of a bright red : the wing-coverts are grey, edged with pure white : the rump is white varied with brown spots : the quills are black, internally marbled with white : the tail is alternately rayed with bars of brown and white. The young have the head, nape, the top of the back, and the scapulars deep brown, edged irregularly with yellowish-white : the wing-coverts are edged with a whitish band : the forehead, eyebrows, the throat, the breast, belly, vent, and rump are pure white, as are the under tail-coverts, but the latter are longitudinally varied with brown spots : the fore part of the neck and the sides of the breast are reddish-ash varied with small brown longitudinal streaks : the quills are black : the tail-feathers are alternately barred with brown and reddish-white.

The Red Godwit is found in various parts of Europe, Asia, and North America : in England it is found throughout the year,—in the spring and summer residing in the fens and marshes, where it breeds ; but in the winter it removes to the salt marshes on the coast, particularly near the mouths of large rivers and inlets. It feeds upon small worms and insects, and is much esteemed by epicures as a great delicacy, and sells very high : it is commonly taken in nets with the Ruffs, by means of a stale or stuffed bird.

## RED-BREASTED GODWIT.

(Fedoia pectoralis.)

*FE. fusco ferrugineoque varia, subtus rufa, crisso tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus albis, rectricibus duabus intermediis subelongatis.*

Godwit varied with brown and rust-colour, beneath red, with the vent and under tail-coverts white, the two middle tail-feathers rather elongated.

*Limosa noveboracensis.* Leach. *Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 32.

*Limosa rufa*, var. Temm. *man. d'Orn. Ed. 2.* ii. 669.

Red-breasted Snipe. Mont. *Orn. Dict. Sup. with fig.* Mont. *Linn. Trans.* ix. p. 198.

TEMMINCK suspects that this bird, called the Red-breasted Snipe by Montagu, is merely a variety of the Red Godwit ; but as the last author is decidedly of opinion that it is perfectly distinct from that species, I shall give the description in his own words, remarking, however, that it is well ascertained to be different from the Red-breasted Snipe of the Arctic Zoology, which is the opposite sex of the Brown Snipe of the same work.

“ Its length (says Montagu) is fifteen inches : beak three inches long, slightly reflected, and of a dusky colour, except at the base of the under mandible, which is pale ; the upper mandible longest, and almost the eighth of an inch : irides dusky : orbits white : crown of the head ferruginous, streaked with dusky : sides of the head, chin, and throat, fore part of the neck, breast, belly, and sides, bright bay, palest on the chin, and with a few solitary white feathers on the belly : round the vent and under tail-coverts, the

feathers are white, tipped with bay, showing part of the white : upper part of the neck behind ferruginous, slightly marked down the shafts with dusky : lower part of the hind-neck, upper part of the back, and scapulars dusky, spotted with ferruginous on the margin of the feathers : lower part of the back and rump white, with oblong dusky spots down the shafts : upper tail-coverts barred dusky and ferruginous, becoming white at the base of the feathers : prime quills dusky black, the six first mottled with brown and white on the inner webs towards the base ; the secondaries cinereous, margined and spotted with white : the shafts of all more or less white : greater coverts of the prime quills black ; from the fifth tipped with white : those of the secondaries cinereous, the inner webs spotted with white : lesser coverts a mixture of dusky, cinereous, and white, dashed with ferruginous, with a few feathers near the quills spotted ferruginous like the back : under wing-coverts white, elegantly barred, and spotted with black : tail nearly even at the end, the two middle feathers the largest, the whole marked with eight or nine alternate bars of black and white quite to the base, forming, when the tail is spread, so many concentric semicircular bands : legs dusky black."

This species has been taken occasionally in England, in the counties of Devon and Cornwall.



## HUDSONIAN GODWIT.

(Fedoa Hudsonica.)

FE. *fusca maculis albis, subtilus castaneo-ferruginea fasciis fuscis, superciliis gulâ uropygio reatricibusque basi albis.*

Brown Godwit, with white spots, beneath rusty-chesnut with brown bands, the eyebrows, throat, rump, and base of the tail-feathers white.

Scolopax Hudsonica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 720.

Hudsonian Godwit. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 246. *Penn. Arct. Zool. Sup.* p. 68.

THIS approaches somewhat to the Red-breasted Godwit: it is given from Latham, who thus describes it from a specimen in his own collection: "Length seventeen inches: beak three inches long, turning upwards; the base half pale, the rest black: top of the head blackish, spotted or streaked with dusky white: sides of the head and back part of the neck much the same: lore dusky: over the eyes, from the beak, a white streak: chin nearly white: back and scapulars dusky brown, spotted with rufous-white, one spot being placed on each side of the shaft, for the most part, though in the large feathers two: wing-coverts brown, some of the middle ones mixed with paler, with the addition of some white spots; larger coverts plain ash-colour: quills black, the shafts white; the base of all, from the fourth, white to about one-third of their length: rump and upper tail-coverts white: the under parts of the bird, the whole way from the throat to the vent, fine rufous-chesnut,

waved across with dusky lines, each feather having a narrow line near the tip: the tail-feathers white at the base, taking up most space as the feathers approach outwards: the rest of their length dusky black: legs black: wings and tail of equal lengths." Inhabits Hudson's Bay. It is in high estimation for the table, and is eagerly sought after by sportsmen, on the bars and shores of the large rivers and lakes, where it feeds: it breeds in the north.

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MARBLED GODWIT.

(*Fedoa marmorata.*)

*FE. nigricante pallideque rufo maculatim varia, abdomine medio superciliis gulâque albidis, pectore fusco undulato, remigibus rufescentibus quatuor primis extus apiceque nigris.*

Godwit varied with dusky and pale, and spotted with black, the middle of the abdomen, eyebrows, and throat whitish, the breast undulated with brown, the quills reddish, the four first with the outer webs and tip black.

*Scolopax marmorata.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 720.

Marbled Godwit. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* 245. *Penn. Arct. Zool. Sup.* p. 68.

THE description of this species is also taken from Dr. Latham's Supplement. "Length nineteen inches: beak nearly four inches; colour a dull orange; towards the end black: all the upper parts brown, more or less streaked and spotted with rufous-white: between the beak and eye, also the chin, white: on

the back the marks are pale-rufous, and pretty numerous, arising from each feather having five or six transverse bars of that colour on the margins: the wing-coverts have less brown in them, appearing at a distance scarcely marked with it: the quills are rufous cream-colour, dotted with minute specks of brown; the four first have the outer webs and ends of a dusky black; the shafts of the outmost are white: under wing-coverts pale-rufous: the breast and sides are of this last colour, but much paler, and transversely barred with dusky waved lines, broadest on the sides: the middle of the belly and thighs plain: vent nearly white: tail rufous, crossed with six or seven bars of brown on each feather; the three outer ones quite irregular; the two middle ones palest: legs black. Inhabits Hudson's Bay."

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TEREK GODWIT.

(Fedoa Terekensis.)

FE. *cinerea fusco maculata subtus alba, collo subtus pectoreque cinereo nebulosis, fasciâ alarum remigibusque secundariis apice albis.*

Cinereous Godwit spotted with brown, beneath white, the neck beneath and breast clouded with ash-colour, a fascia on the wings and the secondary quills, at the tip white.

Scolopax cinerea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 657. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 724.

Terek Avoset. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 502.

Terek Snipe. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 155.

THIS curious species is probably referable to a distinct genus, as its beak materially differs in form from that of the true Godwits; it is nearly two inches in length, and bends upwards from the base, and slightly downwards at the tip; its colour is black: the upper parts of the plumage are cinereous, with the middle of each feather brown, forming stripes of the latter colour down the head, neck, and back: the rump is also marked with brown, but in a transverse direction: the wings are ash-coloured, barred with white: the quills are brown; the first with a white shaft, the second ash-coloured; the secondaries are tipped with white: the under parts of the body are white, with the throat and breast clouded with ash-colour: the tail-feathers are greyish-ash, all but the two middle ones, varied with whitish: legs reddish-brown: irides brown.

Found during the summer in the vicinity of the Caspian Sea, breeding about the mouth of the river Terek: it frequents the marshes and salt lakes in flocks, and feeds on insects, worms, &c.



## LIMOSA. GREENSHANKS.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> longissimum, validum, durum, valde compressum, basi tam altum quam latum : mandibulæ suprâ paulò recurvatis, apicibus rectis.	<i>Beak</i> very long, stout, hard, much compressed, its base higher than broad : the upper mandible slightly recurved, the tip straight.
<i>Nares</i> laterales, lineares, in sulco longitudinali sitæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral, linear, placed in a longitudinal groove.
<i>Pedes</i> longi, tetradactyli ; <i>digiti</i> exteriores basi membranâ connexi ; <i>pollex</i> apice solo insistens.	<i>Legs</i> long, four-toed ; the <i>outer toes</i> connected by a membrane at the base ; the <i>hinder toe</i> resting on its tip alone.

LIMOSA. Briss.

SCOLOPAX. Linn., Gmel., Lath.

TOTANUS. Becks., Temm., Cuv.

PLUVIALIS. Ray.

LIMICULA. Leach.

THERE is only one species of this genus, which is a native of Europe : its manners are fully detailed in the subsequent pages.

## COMMON GREENSHANK.

(Limosa Glottis).

*Li. griseo-fusca maculis nigricantibus varia, superciliis dorso infima corporeque subtus albis, fasciis fuscis.*

Grey-brown Greenshanks varied with dusky spots, the eyebrows, lower part of the back and body beneath white, the tail-feathers white, with brown bands.

Scolopax Glottis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 720.

Totanus Glottis. (*Beckstein.*) *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 425.

Limosa grisea. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 267. *pl.* 23. *f.* 1.

La Barge varie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 503?

La Barge aboyeuse. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 505.

Pluvialis major. *Raii.* p. 106.

Le Chevalier à gros bec. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 493.

Green-legged Horseman. *Alb. Brit. Birds,* 2. 69.

Greenshank. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 183. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Lath. Syn. Sup.* 249. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 4. *pl.* 163. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Sup.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 86.

Chevalier aboyeuse. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 425. *Id.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 659.

Limicula Glottis. *Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 32.

Scolopax canescens. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 668. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 721. *variety.*

Cinereous Godwit. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 180. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 145. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Sup.*

LENGTH about a foot : in summer the top of its head and nape are longitudinally rayed with deep black and white : round the eyes is a white circle : the forehead, the throat, the fore part of the neck, the breast, the upper part of the belly and the sides are pure white, but sprinkled with oval dusky spots, which are most numerous in the middle of the summer : the rest of the



COMMON GREENSHANK.





under parts are pure unsullied white, except the under tail-coverts, which have the feathers spotted with black in the direction of the shafts: the top of the back and scapulars are deep black; the feathers of the former edged with white, and of the latter varied by three or four whitish-red spots, which are placed near the margins of the webs: the bend of the wing is black: the greater wing-coverts, and the long feathers which protect the quills, are of a reddish-grey, spotted in the direction of the shafts with black; and the long feathers have also small black interrupted streaks disposed near the edges of the webs: the rest of the coverts are edged with white, which is followed by a band of brown: the two intermediate tail-feathers are ash-coloured, with transverse brown zigzag stripes. The young have the space between the upper mandible and the eye, the throat, the middle of the breast, the belly, the rest of the under parts of the body, and the middle of the back, pure white: the head, cheeks, sides, and fore part of the neck and sides of the breast are longitudinally rayed with brownish-ash and white: the feathers on the top of the back, the scapulars, and the wing-coverts, are dusky-brown, edged with a deep margin of whitish-yellow: the larger elongated feathers on the edges of the quills are ornamented with small deep brown diagonal stripes: the tail is white, the middle feathers being rayed transversely, and the two lateral ones longitudinally, with brown: the tip of the quills is whitish: the under wing-coverts are rayed with brown: the beak is brownish-ash: the legs of a yellowish-green.

The Cinereous Godwit of Pennant scarcely appears to differ from the young of the above. Temminck observes, that at the commencement of the moult in the spring he has killed specimens which have not the deep black on the back, from which he presumes that the winter plumage is of a reddish-ash ; and that all the feathers on the upper parts of the back are dusky near the shafts, and spotted with brown and white.

This species is not numerous in England, but it is sometimes observed in small flocks on the coasts in winter, and also in the adjacent marshes and fens : its summer residence is in the northern parts of Europe, where they are said to be in great plenty, and to breed. Montagu received an egg which, it was asserted, belonged to this bird ; it was rather less than that of a lapwing, and not very unlike it in shape and colour, being of an olive-brown, covered with dusky spots all over, but smaller than those of the above-mentioned bird. It lives upon small fishes, mollusca, and aquatic insects : its flesh is much esteemed.

## CALIDRIS. KNOT.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, teretiusculum, subtenue, flexibile, supra sulcatum, apice depresso, lævigato, dilatato.	<i>Beak</i> mediocral, rounded, rather slender, flexible, above sulcated, its tip depressed, smooth and dilated.
<i>Nares</i> lineares in sulco longo sitæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> linear, placed in a long groove.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli; <i>digiti</i> marginati, fissi: <i>pollex</i> apice solo insistens.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed; the <i>toes</i> margined and cleft; the <i>hinder toe</i> with its tip alone resting on the ground.

CALIDRIS. Briss., Cuv.

TRINGA. Linn., Gmel., Lath., Brun., Temm., Vieil.

THE Knots have the beaks depressed at the tip, and the grooves in which the nostrils are placed are very long: the beak is scarcely as long as the head: their toes are slightly bordered with a membrane, but are not palmated: the feathers of the tail are equal in length. There is but one species found in Europe.

## RED KNOT.

(Calidris Islandica.)

CA. *supra cinerea, subtus alba, collo anteriore pectoreque nigro punctatis, uropygio caudâque albis nigro fasciatis.*

Knot above cinereous, beneath white, with the neck before and the breast spotted with black, the rump and tail white, striped with black.

Tringa cinerea. Temm. *man. d'Orn.* 404. Sabine. *Linn. Trans.* xii. 533.

Bécasseau Canut. Temm. *man. d'Orn.* 2 Edit. ii. 627.

SUMMER PLUMAGE.—Tringa islandica. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. App. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 682. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 737.

Tringa ferruginea. Brun. No. 180.

WINTER PLUMAGE.—Tringa cinerea. Brun. No. 179. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 673. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 733.

Tringa grisea. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 681. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 733.

Tringa canutus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 251. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 679. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 258. Raii. *Syn.* 108. A. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 738.

Calidris grisea. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 233. pl. 21. f. 2.

Maubèche grise. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 531. Buff. *pl. Enl.* 366.

Le canut. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 142.

Ash-coloured Sandpiper. Penn. *Brit. Zool.* No. 194. Penn. *Arct. Zool.* No. 236. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 177. Lew. *Brit. Birds*, 5. 171. Walc. *Syn.* 2. 147. Mont. *Orn. Dict.* 2. and Sup. Bew. *Brit. Birds*, 2. 103. Wils. *Amer. Orn.* 7. 36. pl. lvii. f. 2.

Grisled Sandpiper. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 175.

Knot. Penn. *Brit. Zool.* No. 193. Penn. *Arct. Zool.* No. 384. Edw. *Birds*, pl. 276. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 187. Lew. *Brit. Birds*, 5. 178. Mont. *Orn. Dict.* 1. and Sup. Bew. *Brit. Birds*, 2. 75.







RED KNOT.

- YOUNG.—*Calidris nævia*. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 229.
- Tringa nævia*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 681. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 732.
- Tringa australis*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 679. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 737.
- Tringa calidris*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 252. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 681. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 732.
- Maubèche tachetée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 531. *Buff. pl. Enl.* 365.
- La maubèche. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 529.
- Freckled Sandpiper. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* No. 480. B. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 174.
- Southern Sandpiper. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 187. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 249.
- Dusky Sandpiper. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 174. *Mont. Orn. Dict. App.*
- Aberdeen Sandpiper. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2.

THE variations of plumage to which this bird is subject have been the cause of great confusion in the works of several authors ; it having been called by no less than seven names, as shown by a reference to the synonyms. Montagu and Temminck have, however, ascertained that all the supposed species are referable to this one. Its length is about ten inches : in summer it has its eyebrows, which are very broad, its throat, the sides and fore part of its neck, the breast, belly and sides of a rusty red or copper-colour, the nape red, longitudinally streaked : the top of the head, the back and scapulars, are deep black, all the feathers being edged with bright red ; and on the scapulars are large oval spots of the same colour : the abdomen is white, spotted with red and black : the upper tail-coverts are white, crossed with black and spotted with red : the tail-feathers are

greyish-ash, edged with whitish. In winter the throat, the middle of the belly, and vent are pure white : the forehead, eyebrows, sides, and fore part of the neck, the breast and the sides are also white, but varied with small longitudinal brown streaks, and tranverse zigzag brown ash-coloured bands : the head, neck, back and scapulars are bright ash with brown shafts : the rump and upper tail-coverts are white, crossed with zigzag black streaks : the wing-coverts are ash-coloured, edged with white, and with brown shafts : the tail-feathers are ash-coloured, bordered with white : the back and legs are blackish green : the irides are brown. The young have those parts which are copper-coloured in the old of a bright red, till they attain the age of nine months, and during the spring : the nape and top of the head are yellowish-ash with brown longitudinal streaks : the top of the back is varied with bright red and dusky, and the oval spots on the scapulars are very bright red : the middle of the belly, and sometimes the breast, is varied with white feathers and spotted with brown ; the proportion of the greyish feathers above and white feathers below varies according to the period of its moulting. The young previous to moulting differ but little from the old in their winter plumage. The cinereous hue on their upper parts is paler : all the feathers are surrounded by a slight dirty yellow border ; with brown longitudinal spots on the top of the head and the nape : there is a slight reddish tinge on the breast, and a brown stripe between the eye and the beak ; the under mandible of the latter and the legs being greenish-brown.

This species inhabits the arctic regions, where it breeds: it lives during the summer in the marshes, and in the autumn near the sea coasts: it appears in this country at the latter season, but does not breed here: the fens of Lincolnshire and the Isle of Ely are the places where it is most frequently seen: in Lincolnshire this species is taken by means of nets in great quantities, and are much esteemed as food when fattened: they first appear in August, and disappear about November with the first frost. They feed on worms and aquatic insects. "This bird is said to have been a favourite dish with Canute, king of England; and Camden observes, that its name is derived from his—*Knute*, or *Knout*, as he was called, which, in process of time, has been changed to *Knot*."—(*Bew. 2. 76.*)

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AMERICAN KNOT.

(*Calidris rufa.*)

*CA. corpore supra grisea nigro albo ferrugineoque variegato, gulâ, superciliis, collo anteriore pectoreque fusco-ferrugineis, ventre crissoque albis.*

Knot, with the body above grey, variegated with black, white, and rust-colour; the throat, eyebrows, neck before and breast brownish rust-colour, the belly and vent white.

Red-breasted Sandpiper. (*Tringa rufa.*) *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. vii. p. 43. *pl. lvii. f. 5.*

THIS bird is ten inches long, and twenty in extent: the beak is black, and about an inch and a half

long : the chin, eyebrows, and whole breast are pale brownish orange : crown, hind head from the upper mandible backwards, and neck, dull white, streaked with black : back a pale slaty olive ; the feathers tipped with white, barred and spotted with black and pale ferruginous : tail-coverts white, elegantly barred with black : wings plain dusky, black towards the extremity ; the greater coverts tipped with white ; shafts of the primaries white : tail pale ashy-olive, finely edged with white ; the two middle feathers somewhat the longest : belly and vent white, the latter marked with small arrow heads of black : legs and feet black ; toes bordered with a narrow membrane : eye small and black. In some specimens the red on the breast is much paler, in others it descends as far as the thighs. Both sexes are alike.

Native of North America : it appears in the United States early in May, remains a few weeks, and disappears till October : in November it retires to the south. It associates in small flocks, and affects the sandy flats of the coasts, searching for small bivalve mollusca. It is not easily alarmed, and on the approach of the sportsman will frequently remain fixed and silent for some time. It is called the grey-back among the Americans, and is greatly prized for its excellent flavour : its nest and eggs are unknown.



# PELIDNA.      DUNLIN.

## *Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> capite longius, tere- tiusculum, subtenue, flexi- bile, rectum, supra sulca- tum, apice lævigato dila- tato.	<i>Beak</i> longer than the head, rounded, rather slender, flexible, straight, sulcated above, its tip smooth and dilated.
<i>Nares</i> laterales in sulco sitæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral, placed in a groove.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, fissi ; <i>pollex</i> apice solo insistens.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, cleft ; the <i>hinder toe</i> resting on its tip only.

PELIDNA. Cuv.

TRINGA. Linn., Gmel., Lath., Temm.

SCOLOPAX. Gmel.

NUMENIUS. Lath.

CINCLUS. Briss., Leach.

GALLINAGO. Briss.

THE Dunlins resemble the Knots, but are smaller, and have their beak rather longer than the head, and their feet are without borders or membranes : the last species excepted, which has the toes webbed at the base. In appearance they resemble larks ; they fly in troops near the sea coasts ; and lay their eggs in the sand.

## RED DUNLIN.

(Pelidna subarquata.)

PE. *rostro capite longiore, paulò arcuato, rectricibus duabus mediis rotundatis.*

Dunlin with the beak longer than the head, slightly bent down, the two middle tail-feathers rounded.

Tringa subarquata. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 393. *Id.* 2 *Edit.* 2. 609.

Scolopax subarquata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 658.

L'Alouette de mer ordinaire. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 490.

Red Sandpiper. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 476. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 186.

WINTER DRESS.—Scolopax Africana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 655.

Numenius Africanus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 712.

L'Alouette de mer. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 851.

Cape Curlew. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 126.

THE summer plumage of this species answers to the following description: its forehead, eyebrows, and throat are white dotted with brown: the top of the head is black, edged with rufous: the nape is red, with small longitudinal black dashes: the neck, breast, and under parts are red chesnut; sometimes, according to the time of year, marked with small black spots, or variegated with white: tail-coverts white, transversely rayed with black and red: the back, scapulars, and large wing-coverts of a deep black; on the edge of the feathers is a range of angulated bright red spots, the greater portion of which are terminated with bright ash: the rest of the

coverts dusky, edged with reddish-yellow, or deep brown, edged with whitish : the tail is of a dusky-ash, bordered with white. During the winter the forehead, the eyebrows, throat, the upper tail-coverts, the vent, and all the under parts are pure white : between the beak and the eye is a brown stripe : the top of the head, the back, the scapulars, and the wing-coverts are of an ashy-brown, with a deeper brown dash in the direction of the shafts : the feathers of the neck are longitudinally rayed with brown, and edged with whitish : the fore part of the neck and the breast are the same, but of a clearer tint : the tail is ash-coloured, edged with white ; the outer feathers are white within. The beak is black, the irides brown, and the legs are brown or dusky-ash : the length of the bird is about eight inches.

The young greatly resemble in colour that of the old in winter ; but the centre of the feathers of the back, the scapulars, and the wing-coverts are dusky-ash, bordered and terminated by a broad band of yellowish-white : no distinct spots on the breast, which is slightly shaded with yellow, white, and bright brown : the beak is slightly arcuated, and about an inch and a half in length : the legs are brown.

This bird is a native of most parts of Europe, frequenting the borders of the sea and lakes, and but rarely appearing inland : it migrates in the spring and autumn : its food consists of small insects and worms : it occasionally breeds in Holland, near the water ; laying four or five yellowish eggs, spotted with brown. It has also been taken in England.

## PURRE DUNLIN.

(Pelidna variabilis.)

PE. *rostro ferè recto, apice paulò inclinato, capite sublongiore, rectricibus duabus mediis elongatis acutisque.*

Dunlin with the beak nearly straight, its tip slightly inclined, scarcely longer than the head, the two middle tail-feathers elongated and pointed.

*Tringa variabilis.* (Meÿer). *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 395. *Sabine, Frank. Journ. App.* 686.

Bécasseau brunette, ou variable. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 395. *Id.* 2 Edit. ii. 622.

L'Alouette de mer à collier. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 490.

*Tringa alpina.* *Sabine, Linn. Trans.* xii. p. 534.

SUMMER PLUMAGE.—*Tringa alpina.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 249. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 676. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 736.

Dunlin. *Raii, Syn.* 109. *A.* 11. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 205. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 185. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* 249. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. *Supp. and App. Walc. Syn.* 2. 151. *Lewin. Brit. Birds,* 5. 176. *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 117.

Red-backed Sandpiper. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 7. 25. *pl. lvi. f.* 2.

WINTER PLUMAGE.—*Tringa cinclus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 251. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 680. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 735. *Raii, Syn.* 100. *A.* 13.

*Cinclus.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 211. *pl.* 19. *f.* 1.

*Tringa ruficollis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 680. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 736.

L'Alouette de mer. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 548.

Purre. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 475. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 206. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 182. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 119. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 7. 39. *pl.* 57. *f.* 3. *Don. Brit. Birds,* 1. *pl.* 32. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 5. *pl.* 174. *Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 150.

Red-necked Purre. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 183.



PURRE DUNLIN.





VARIETY.—*Cinclus torquatus*. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 216. *pl.* 19. *f.* 2.

*Gallinago anglicana*. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 309.

*La brunette*. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 493.

*Le cincle*. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 553. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 852.

LENGTH upwards of seven inches : in summer the throat is white ; the forehead, the sides, and fore part of the neck, the sides of the head and the breast are also white, slightly tinged with red ; the feathers on all these parts having a longitudinal deep black ray ; and those on the top of the head being black in the middle and edged with bright red : the back, the scapulars, and the greater wing-coverts are deep black, surrounded by a broad band of bright red, and tipped with ashy-white : the lower parts of the body and the vent are deep black, varied during the period of incubation with white to a greater or less degree, according to the time : the three lateral feathers of the under tail-coverts are white on their outer webs : the tail-feathers are dusky-grey, edged with white. In the winter the plumage assumes the following colours : the throat, a streak from the upper mandible of the beak to the eye, all the under parts of the body, and the three lateral under tail-coverts are pure white : the breast is greyish-white : a stripe between the beak and the eye and the upper parts of the body is grey-brown, with a deeper tinge in the centre of all the feathers : the rump, the intermediate feathers of the upper tail-coverts, and the two middle tail-feathers are dusky-brown ; the lateral tail-feathers are cinereous, edged with white : the beak is black : the legs and irides are dusky-black. During the spring and autumn the throat, the streak

between the upper mandible of the beak and the eye, the abdomen and under tail-coverts are pure white : between the beak and the eye is a brown stripe : the neck and breast are yellowish-red, with longitudinal brown spots : on the belly are several dusky-black spots, which are irregularly placed in patches : the feathers of the back and the scapulars are black, edged with clear red and yellowish, but some of them are entirely cinereous towards the approach of the winter : the wing-coverts are brown, edged with yellowish-red.

Montagu was the first naturalist who determined the point respecting the identity of the Purre and the Dunlin, he having with infinite pains collected a quantity of specimens together during the periods of moulting ; by which means he ascertained that the two supposed species were but one. Temminck and Sabine are also of this opinion : and these two birds appearing and disappearing in regular succession, annually, also tend to confirm the above.

This species is in plenty in this country, and during the winter season is found on the flat sandy shores and inlets of the coast, where large flocks are seen in company with Sanderlings, Dotterels, &c. They run nimbly close to the water's edge, and are perpetually wagging their tails, whilst they are busily engaged in picking up their food, which consists of small worms and insects. During the summer they also frequent the coasts and prepare their nest, laying three or four very large eggs, which are greenish-white, varied with blotches and spots of brown.

It appears to be widely dispersed over Europe and

North America : in the United States it is extremely common. Wilson observes that this species, in conjunction with several others, sometimes collect together in such flocks as to seem, at a distance, a large cloud of thick smoke, varying in form and appearance every instant, while it performs its evolutions in the air. At such times the sportsmen make prodigious slaughter among them ; while, as the showers of their companions fall, the whole body often alight or descend to the surface with them, till the gunner is completely satiated with destruction.

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LITTLE DUNLIN.

(*Pelidna pusilla*.)

*PE. caudâ cuneiformâ, corpore fusco-cinereo subtus albo, rectricibus tribus exterioribus utrinque albis.*

Dunlin with a wedge-shaped tail, the body ashy-brown, beneath white, the three outer tail-feathers on each side white.

*Tringa pusilla.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 737. ?

*Tringa minuta.* *Sabine, Frank. Journ. App.* 686.

Little Sandpiper. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 207. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 207. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 184. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. and *Sup. with fig.* *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. 5. p. 32.

Little Stint or Least Snipe. *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 122.

*Tringa fusca.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 733.

Brown Sandpiper. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 195. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* 250.

MONTAGU thus describes the female of this bird :  
 “ Length six inches : beak dusky, three quarters of

an inch long, very slender, and little bending downwards, and rather larger near the point than at the middle: irides dusky: the forehead, crown of the head, back of the neck, back and scapulars dark cinereous, dusky down the shafts, except on the neck, which is rather lighter coloured than the rest: from the beak to the eye a dusky-brown streak; above that an obscure dirty-white one: chin and throat white: fore part of the neck and upper breast pale cinereous brown: lower breast, belly, vent, and under tail-coverts pure white: primaries, secondaries, and the greater coverts immediately impending them, dusky, very slightly tipped with white, most so on the coverts, and the primaries margined with white on the outer webs, except the two first: the shaft of the first quill is white, the others dusky-brown: spurious wing and smaller coverts near it dusky; those along the ridge of the wing dusky and cinereous; the rest of the coverts and tertials cinereous, like the back; a few of the former edged with pale rufous-brown: the rump and upper tail-coverts dusky, the feathers slightly tipped with cinereous: the tail is cuneiform, composed of twelve feathers; the six middle ones are cinereous, the two middlemost inclining to dusky; the three outer feathers on each side pure white: legs light olive-brown, three quarters of an inch long: claws black." He also describes what appears to be the young bird, previous to its first moulting. "It is," he says, "the size of the above: the beak and irides the same: the forehead and cheeks round the eyes very pale, nearly white: throat and all beneath white, except across



the breast, where it is mixed with light brown : the crown of the head, back, scapulars, and coverts of the wings dusky-black, more or less margined with pale rufous, but in some of the scapulars the margins are nearly white ; these margined feathers give the bird a spotted appearance : the back of the neck brown mixed with cinereous : quills like those of the female : the middle feathers of the tail are like the tertials, dusky, bordered with ferruginous, the others cinereous, palest on the margin : legs dusky."

The female was shot on a salt marsh in the month of November, and the young bird at the mouth of the Bry, near Bridgewater, in September, by Mr. Anstice, who observed a small flock of six, four of which he shot, but was unable to obtain more than one, on account of the softness of the mud. It also occurs in various parts of North America, particularly about Nootka Sound.

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TEMMINCK'S DUNLIN.

(*Pelidna Temminckii*.)

*PE. caudâ cuneiformâ, rostro apice subinclinate, capite breviorè, rectricibus tribus exterioribus albis.*

Dunlin with a wedge-shaped tail, the beak rather inclined at its tip, shorter than its head, the three outer tail-feathers white.

*Tringa Temminckii.* *Leisler. Temm. man. d'Orn.* 401.

*Bécasseau temmia. Temm. man. d'Orn.* 401. *Id.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 622.

TEMMINCK gives the following description of this species : Length five inches and a half : beak very slightly bent at its point, and shorter than the head : tail somewhat wedged, the three exterior feathers pure white : all the upper parts of the bird of a clear brown-ash, with a dusky-brown stripe on the shafts : the breast and fore part of the neck of a reddish-ash : the throat and all the under parts of the body, with the three lateral tail-feathers, and its lateral coverts, pure white : the intermediate coverts dusky : the four inner tail feathers brown-grey : the beak and feet are brown. This is said to be the winter plumage ; that of the summer is as follows. All the feathers of the upper parts are of a deep black in the middle, edged with a band of rufous : the forehead, fore part of the neck, and breast, are of an ash-red, with very small longitudinal black stripes : the throat and under parts are pure white : the four inner tail-feathers are dusky-brown. The young differ in having the whole of the upper parts of a greyish-black, with the nape palest ; all the feathers, except those of the nape, bordered with a narrow yellowish band ; the scapulars have also a slight black band towards their tips : the breast and neck are ash, slightly tinged with rufous : the throat, eyebrows, and under parts are pure white : the feet are dusky green.

This species inhabits the Arctic regions, where it is supposed to breed : it feeds on small insects. May not this be the same as the preceding ?

## MINUTE DUNLIN.

(Pelidna minuta.)

PE. caudâ cinereâ subcuneatâ, tectricibus caudæ inferioribus re-  
trixibus mediis equalibus, rostro recto capite brevior.

Dunlin with a cinereous slightly-wedged tail, its under-coverts equal in length to the tail-feathers, the beak straight and shorter than the head.

Tringa minuta. *Leisler. Temm. man. d'Orn.* 403.

Bécasseau échasses. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 403. *Id.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 624.

THIS species is five inches and a half in length : it has the beak straight, and shorter than the head : all the upper parts of the body are ash-coloured, with a dusky-brown spot on their shafts : the sides of the breast are reddish-ash : there is a brown dash between the eye and the beak : the middle of the breast, the throat, eyebrows, fore part of the neck, and all the under parts and lateral under tail-coverts pure white : the tail-feathers bright ash, with the exception of the two middle ones, which are brown : the beak and legs black. Its summer plumage differs, having the top of the head black with rufous stripes : the sides of the neck and of the breast bright reddish, spread with small angulated brown spots : the eyebrows, throat, breast, and all the under parts pure white : the back and scapulars dusky, the feathers terminated with bright red, and bordered with large spots of the latter colour : the lateral feathers of the upper tail-coverts white with distinct spots : wing-coverts

of a brown-ash, edged with bright ash; the shafts dusky: the two middle tail-feathers dusky-brown. The young have the feathers on the top of the head dusky, edged with deep red: the forehead, eyebrows, throat, fore part of the neck, the middle of the breast, and the rest of the under parts pure white: a brown stripe between the eye and the beak: the sides of the breast reddish with brown dashes: the feathers of the back, the scapulars and wing-coverts deep black; those of the top of the back edged with a broad red border, and of the scapulars with a broad yellowish-white border, and those of the wing-coverts with a narrow band of reddish-yellow: the two middle tail-feathers dusky, edged with red.

Inhabits the northern regions, where it most probably breeds; frequenting the borders of rivers in Germany, &c. during its migration: its food consists of small worms and aquatic insects.

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ST. DOMINGO DUNLIN.

(*Pelidna Dominicensis*.)

*Pe. rostro pedibusque fuscis, corpore subtus rufescente, rectricibus extimis scapo albo, uropygio variegato.*

Dunlin with the beak and legs brown, the body beneath reddish, the outer tail-feathers with a white shaft, the rump variegated.

*Tringa pusilla.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 252. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 681.

La petite Alouette de mer. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 222.

Little Sandpiper, var. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 184.

THIS species is a native of St. Domingo, and is about the size of a sparrow: it is variegated with brown and ferruginous, and the under part of its plumage is reddish-white. Its three outer tail-feathers have white shafts, and its rump is variegated.

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SEMIPALMATED DUNLIN.

(*Pelidna?* *semipalmata*.)

PE. *corpore supra fusco, ferrugineo alboque vario, uropygio nigro lateralibus albis, tectricibus alarum nigricante scapis albis, superciliis albis.*

Dunlin with the body above brown, varied with rust-coloured white, the rump black, with white sides; the wing-coverts dusky with white shafts, the eyebrows white.

Semipalmated Sandpiper. (*Tringa semipalmata*.) *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. vii. *p.* 131. *pl.* lxiii. 4.

VERY similar to *P. pusilla*: its length is six inches: beak black, very slightly bent: crown and body above dusky brown, the plumage edged with ferruginous and tipped with white: tail and wings nearly of a length: sides of the rump white: rump and tail-coverts black: wing-coverts dusky black, shafted and banded with white, much in the manner of the Little Dunlin: over the eye is a line of white: lesser coverts tipped with white: legs and feet blackish-ash: the irides buff-coloured. Both sexes are alike, and vary much in size.



The toes are more webbed in this species than in others of this genus, otherwise it greatly resembles the bird mentioned above : it is very numerous on the shores of New Jersey ; but retires to the south on the approach of cold weather.

## MACHETES. RUFF.

### *Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> teretiusculum, sub- tenue, flexibile, ferè rec- tum, supra sulcatum, apice lævigato, dilatato.	<i>Beak</i> rounded, rather slender, flexible, nearly straight, sulcated above, its tip smooth, dilated.
<i>Nares</i> laterales in sulco sitæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral, placed in a groove.
<i>Pedes</i> longiores tetradactyli, <i>digiti exteriores</i> basi mem- branâ connexi; <i>pollex</i> apice solo insistens.	<i>Legs</i> long, four-toed, the <i>outer toes</i> connected by a membrane at the base; the <i>hinder toe</i> resting on its tip only.

MACHETES. Cuv.

TRINGA. Ray, Linn., Briss., Gmel., Lath., Temm.

TOTANUS. Briss.

PAVONCELLA. Leach.

THERE is but one species of this genus, which is readily distinguished from the two preceding by having the external toes connected at their base by a membrane. It is also much larger than the birds of the two former genera. The males are distinguished during the period of incubation by having a fine ornamental crest.

## FIGHTING RUFF.

(Machetes pugnax.)

MA. *caudâ rotundatâ rectricibus tribus lateralibus unicoloribus, duabus mediis radiatis.*

Ruff with the tail rounded, its three lateral feathers of one colour, the two middle ones radiated.

Machetes pugnax. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 490.

Tringa pugnax. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 408. *Id.* 2 Edit. ii. 631.

SUMMER PLUMAGE.—Tringa pugnax. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 669. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 725. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 240. *pl.* 22. *f.* 1, 2. *Raii, Syn.* 107. *A.* 3.

Le combattant, ou Paon de mer. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 521. *pl.* 29, 30. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 305, 306.

Ruff or Reeve. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 192. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 479. *Will. Orn.* 302. *pl.* 56. *Albin. Brit. Birds,* 1. *pl.* 72, 73. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 159. 1. *Lewin. Brit. Birds,* 5. *pl.* 106. *Walc. Syn.* 2. 144. *Don. Brit. Birds,* *pl.* 19. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. and *Sup.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 95.

Pavoncella pugnax. *Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 29.

YOUNG.—Totanus cinereus. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 203. *pl.* 17. *f.* 2.

Le Chevalier varié. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 507. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 300.

Shore Sandpiper. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 171.

WINTER PLUMAGE.—Tringa variegata. *Brun. Orn. Bor.* No. 181.

VARIETIES.—Tringa equestris. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 730.

Le Chevalier commun. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 511. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 844.

Tringa grenovicensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 731.

Greenwich Sandpiper. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* 249. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 5. *pl.* 180. *Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 154. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 108.

Yellow-legged Sandpiper. *Mont. Orn. Dict. App.*

A MOST variable species: in length about eleven inches and a half: in the summer the male has his



FIGHTING RUFF, FEMALE.





face naked, and covered with warts; his occiput adorned with long feathers, and his throat with a large frill composed of beautiful feathers: these feathers, and those on the occiput, are usually contrasted with the colours of the rest of the plumage, which is generally varied with red, ash-colour, black, brown, white, and yellow: the frill and occipital feathers are also subject to infinite variations of colour: the beak is orange-yellow: the warts on the face are yellow or reddish; and the feathers of the frill vary in length according to the age of the bird. The female is smaller, and is destitute of the long plumose feathers on the occiput and throat: the upper parts of the body are brown-ash, varied with several black feathers glistening with a steel lustre: the throat and breast the same, but brighter: the belly and vent white: the beak black: the legs yellowish or greenish. The autumnal and winter plumage is as follows: the face becomes clothed with feathers, and the male has those of the neck and throat short: the throat, fore part of the neck, belly, and the rest of the under parts of the body are pure white: the breast is reddish, spotted with brown: the plumage of the upper parts is most commonly brown, varied with black spots and edged with reddish: the longer wing-coverts, the quills, and the two middle tail-feathers are rayed with brown, black, and red: the beak is brownish: the legs are yellowish, tinged with greenish-brown or reddish: the irides are brown. The female at these periods is about one-third less, her plumage is more cinereous, and the fore part of the neck is rarely pure white: the beak is black, and the legs very dark.\*

The young greatly resemble the females, but the colours on the fore part of the neck and on the breast are dull ashy-red : the feathers on the head, those of the back, the scapulars, and the greater wing-coverts are dusky-black, bordered deeply with red and yellowish : the lesser wing-coverts are edged with reddish-white : the throat, belly, and vent, are pure white : the beak is black : the legs are greenish.

The male only of this pugnacious bird is called the *Ruff*, the female being denominated the *Reeve*. The most remarkable circumstances attending the history of this species is its quarrelsome disposition ; which is said to arise from the number of males greatly exceeding that of the females, as upon their arrival in this country in the spring the males each fix upon a small hillock or dry grassy spot in the marshes, about which he runs around till he has almost trodden the space bare ; and the moment a female comes in sight, all the males within a certain distance commence a general battle, placing their beaks on the ground, spreading the feathers of the neck, and using the same action as a Cock ; and their combats are described as being both desperate and of long continuance ; but at the end the female generally becomes the prize of the victor. It is during these battles that the fowlers take the opportunity of seizing them, which they do in great numbers by means of clap-nets. An erroneous opinion prevails that the fattening of Ruffs, when in confinement, should take place in the dark, lest the admission of light should set them to fighting : the fact is, that every bird, even when kept in a room, takes its stand, as it

would in the open air ; and if another invades its circle a battle ensues. A whole roomful of them may be set into fierce contest by compelling them to shift their stations ; but, after the cause has subsided, they resume their circles and become pacific. In confinement they do not lose their pugnacious disposition ; and if a basin of bread and milk, or boiled wheat, is set before them, it is instantly contended for, and they would starve in the midst of plenty, if several dishes of food were not placed among them, at a distance from each other. Montagu observes of some that he kept in confinement, that the males paid no attention to the Reeves, except to drive them from their food ; and never attempted to dispute with any other species, but would feed out of the same dish with Land Rails and other birds confined with them, in perfect amity.

These birds are highly esteemed as a most delicious dish, and are sought after with great eagerness by the fowlers who live by catching them : but before they are offered for sale they are generally put up to fatten for about a fortnight, and are, during that time, fed with boiled wheat, and bread and milk mixed with hemp-seed ; by this mode of treatment they speedily become very fat, and are often sold for a high price : they are dressed after the same manner as the Woodcock.

They are birds of passage ; and arrive in the fens of Lincolnshire, the Isle of Ely, and the East Riding of Yorkshire, in the spring, in great numbers ; and about the beginning of May the female forms her nest on a clump, in the most swampy parts of the

marshes, of a coarse grass; she lays four eggs, greatly resembling those of the Snipe and Redshank; they are greenish-white, marked with rusty spots. After the young are produced, and the autumn arrives, both sexes leave this country, and are supposed to retire southward. During the summer season they are common in the fens of Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, and are also found in other more northern regions, even as far as Iceland; and are nowhere so abundant as in the extensive marshes of Holland. They feed on worms and aquatic insects.

## TRINGA. TRINGA.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> teretiusculum, longitudine capitis.		<i>Beak</i> rounded, the length of the head.
<i>Nares</i> parvæ.		<i>Nostrils</i> small.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, fissi: digito postico a terra frequentius elevato.		<i>Legs</i> four-toed, cleft; the hinder toe often elevated from the ground.

TRINGA. Lath., Gmel.

RATHER than omit the numerous species of *Tringa* which are described in the works of Latham and Gmelin, without any indication of the peculiar forms or proportions of their beaks and feet, or of their general habits, I shall proceed to give their accounts of such birds, and retain the above generic name for them, in order to prevent confusion, and to enable future ornithologists to ascertain the respective individuals, and arrange them under their proper genera.



## WHITE-WINGED TRINGA.

(Tringa leucoptera.)

TR. *fusca, corpore subtus superciliis uropygioque rufis, caudâ rufo maculatâ, humeris albis.*

Brown Tringa, with the body beneath, the eyelids, and rump, red, the tail spotted with red, the shoulders white.

Tringa leucoptera. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 678. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 731.

White-winged Sandpiper. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 172. *pl.* 82.

“THIS bird,” says Latham, “is a trifle bigger than the Purre: length eight inches and a half: beak one inch, cinereous: irides dusky brown: over the eye a pale streak: the head, hind part of the neck, back, and wings, are brownish-black: lesser wing-coverts dusky black: from the bend of the wing an oblique streak passes over the wing-coverts; the greater ones mixed ferruginous and black: quills black, and reach almost to the end of the tail: the throat, breast, belly, and rump are rufous: vent dirty yellow: the two middle tail-feathers deep brownish-black; the others barred black and rufous; the outer feathers ashy on the exterior webs: legs dusky green. This inhabits Otaheite, near the rivers, and is called *Torowée*: also met with at Eimeo, or York Isle, and is there called *Te-te*.”

“This bird varies. In one specimen which came under my view, the crown of the head was dusky: the line over the eye ferruginous; and a tinge of the same was visible throughout the whole of the

plumage: beak and legs yellowish. In another variety (figured by Dr. Latham) all the lesser wing-coverts were white: four of the middle tail-feathers plain; the others barred as usual: but all had the streak over the eye."

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NEW YORK TRINGA.

(*Tringa noveboracensis*.)

*Tr. nigricans*, *pennis margine albidis*, *subtus alba*, *tectricibus caudæ albo nigroque fasciatis*, *caudâ cinereâ*.

Dusky *Tringa* with the edges of the feathers whitish; beneath white, the tail-coverts fasciated with white and black, the tail ash-coloured.

*Tringa noveboracensis*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 673. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 735.

New York Sandpiper. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 387. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 180.

THE prevailing colour of this obscure species is dusky-brown: the back is dusky, the feathers edged with cinereous: the lesser wing-coverts are also of that colour, but edged with white; the secondaries the same as the back: the under side of the neck and body are white: the breast is spotted, and the sides streaked with brown: the tail-coverts are barred with black and white: the tail itself is cinereous. Inhabits New York: is probably a young bird.

## STREAKED TRINGA.

(Tringa virgata.)

*Tr. fusca albo marginata, subtus alba, scapularibus maculis ferrugineis, capite colloque albis fusco longitudinaliter striatis.*

Brown Tringa margined with white, beneath white, the scapulars spotted with ferruginous, the head and neck white longitudinally striped with brown.

*Tringa virgata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 671. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 735. Streaked Sandpiper. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 180.

THE Streaked Tringa is about the size of the Common Snipe: its beak is dusky, about an inch and a quarter long: its head and neck are white, longitudinally streaked with dusky: the back is dusky, the feathers edged with white: the scapulars are dusky, edged and varied with rust-colour: the wing-coverts are cinereous: the quills are dusky: the lower part of the back and tail are dusky cinereous: the upper tail-coverts and all the under parts of the body are white: the sides are spotted with dusky: legs dusky. Inhabits Sandwich Sound.

## BOREAL TRINGA.

(Tringa borealis.)

*Tr. cinerea, collo lateribus pectoreque pallidiore undulatis, superciliis gulâ tectricibus caudæ corporeque subtus albis.*

Ash-coloured Tringa, with the sides of the neck and the breast undulated with paler, the eye-brows, throat, tail-coverts, and body beneath, white.

Tringa borealis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 674. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 735.

Boreal Sandpiper. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 181.

NATIVE of King George's Land : " Beak short, stout, and a little swelling at the point ; colour dusky brown, with a black tip : the upper part of the plumage cinereous, mottled on the sides of the neck with a paler colour, which comes forward on the breast : over the eye a streak of white : chin, and under parts of the body, and upper tail-coverts white : quills and tail dusky : legs deep brown."—(Dr. Latham.)

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## NEWFOUNDLAND TRINGA.

(Tringa Novæ Terræ.)

*Tr. nigricans fusco marginata subtus cinereo-alba, pedibus remigibus caudâque nigris.*

Dusky Tringa, edged with brown, beneath ashy-white, with the legs, quills, and tail black.

Tringa Novæ Terræ. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 674. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 735.

Newfoundland Sandpiper. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 181.

DESCRIBED by Latham from the drawings of the late Sir Joseph Banks. " Beak black : upper part of the neck and body dusky black, the feathers edged with ferruginous : beneath cinereous white :

bastard wing, quills, and tail black: legs cinereous. Inhabits Newfoundland."

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## VARIEGATED TRINGA.

(*Tringa variegata*.)

TR. *rostro pedibusque nigris, corpore supra fusco nigro rufoque variegato subtus albo, pectore nigro maculato, caudâ fuscâ.*

Tringa with the beak and legs black, with the body above variegated with brown, black, and red; beneath white, the breast spotted with red, the tail brown.

*Tringa variegata.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 674. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 735.

Variegated Sandpiper. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 181.

ANOTHER bird described by Latham, from a specimen in the Leverian Museum. "Beak one inch and a half long, and dusky: upper parts of the head, neck, and body, variegated with brown, black, and rufous: forehead and throat paler: fore part of the neck and breast dirty white, longitudinally streaked with black; across the breast a dusky-mottled bar: sides of the body much the same: middle of the belly and thighs white: tail short, brown: the inner coverts white on the inner webs: legs dusky."



## FASCIATED TRINGA.

(Tringa fasciata.)

TR. *rostro vertice occipite tænia pone oculos abdomineque nigris, fronte caudâque rotundatâ albis.*

Tringa with the beak, crown, occiput, stripe through the eyes and abdomen black, the forehead and rounded tail white.

Tringa fasciata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 671. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 738.

Fasciated Sandpiper. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* 2. 312.

THE fasciated Tringa inhabits Astrakan : the beak, crown, hind head, a streak through the eyes and the belly, are black : the forehead is white, as is the tail also, and the latter is rounded.

## KEPTUSCHCA TRINGA.

(Tringa Keptuschca.)

TR. *corpore cinereo, vertice nigro, abdomine nigricante ad exitum rufescente.*

Tringa with the body ash-coloured, the crown black, the abdomen dusky with the extremity reddish.

Tringa Keptuschca. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 673. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 738.

Siberian Sandpiper. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 2. 312.

FOUND in the marshes of Siberia. Its body is ash-coloured, crown black, belly dusky on the upper part, and rufous towards the vent.

## QUEBEC TRINGA.

(Tringa Canadensis.)

TR. cinereo-obscura, jugulo cinerascete, abdomine albo lateribus maculato, pedibus flavis.

Obscure-ashy Tringa, with the jugulum ashy, the abdomen white, its sides spotted, the legs yellow.

Tringa Canadensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lxx.

Quebec Sandpiper. Lath. Syn. Sup. 2. 313.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham from a specimen brought from Quebec by General Davies: "Size of the Song Thrush: length nine inches: beak nearly one inch and a half long, and slender; the base reddish, the rest of its length black: general colour of the plumage dusky-plumbeous ash-colour: the feathers on the back margined with ash-colour; of the wing-coverts and breast with greyish-white: the three first quills dusky, with white shafts; three of the inner ones just fringed with white at the tips; the two or three next white, marked with ash-colour on the outer web; then follow two or three almost wholly white; the rest plain dusky: the four middle tail-feathers dusky, the others pale-ash, fringed at the edges and tips with white: between the beak and eye, and the chin, dusky white, mottled: fore part of the neck plain ash-colour: belly white; sides of it, close to the wings, marked with a few dusky spots: the thighs are (contrary to the usual nature of the genus) covered with feathers quite to the knees, and

even below the joint : legs short, and of a pale yellow colour."

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BROWN-EARED TRINGA.

(*Tringa aurita*.)

TR. *ferrugineo-cinerea lineis transversis albidis, subtus nebulosa pallida, superciliis albis, maculâ aurium fuscâ.*

Rusty ash-coloured Tringa with transverse whitish lines, beneath with pale clouds, the eyebrows white, with a brown spot on the ears.

*Tringa aurita.* Lath. *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lxvi.

Brown-eared Sandpiper. Lath. *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 314.

NATIVE of New South Wales : its beak is as long as its head, and dusky : the upper parts of its plumage are rusty-ash colour, crossed with numerous whitish lines on the back and wings : the feathers on the outer ridge of the wing all edged with white : over the eye a white streak : on the ears a patch of brown, which passes indistinctly through the eyes : all the under parts of the body pale and mottled : quills and tail dusky : legs dusky-white.

## TOTANUS. SANDPIPER.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> subtenue, aut longum aut mediocre, teretiusculum, interdum versus apicem paulò recurvum, suprâ sulcatum : mandibulâ superiore apice lævigatâ et incurvâ ; inferiore apice ascendens.	<i>Beak</i> rather slender, long, or medial, rounded, sometimes a little recurved towards the tip, sulcated above: the upper mandible smooth at its tip and incurved; the lower ascending at its tip.
<i>Nares</i> parvæ lineares, laterales, in sulco sitæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> small, linear, lateral, placed in a groove.
<i>Pedes</i> longi, tetradactyli; <i>digiti antici</i> aut exteriores soli basi membranâ connexi; <i>pollex</i> apice solo insistsens.	<i>Legs</i> long, four-toed; the <i>anterior toes</i> , or the outer ones only, connected by a membrane at the base; the <i>hinder toe</i> resting on its tip alone.

TOTANUS. Ray, Briss., Temm.

SCOLOPAX. Linn., Gmel., Lath.

TRINGA. Linn., Gmel., Lath., Leach.

LIMOSA. Briss.

THE Sandpipers fly in small flocks, and inhabit the sea-coasts, or those of lakes and rivers, as well as damp meadows : they subsist on insects, worms, and

mollusca, and occasionally upon small fish and their fry : they moult spring and autumn, and their winter plumage differs but slightly from that of summer.

The beak is stronger than that of the Godwits, Woodcocks, and Snipes, which enables the birds to find their sustenance on the earth, amongst stones, &c.

Two or three sectional divisions are required among the birds constituting the present genus; but as I have been unable to examine each species, I have not attempted to divide them, except in separating the last, which may probably be found at a future period to form a new genus.

*A. Digitis basi vix palmatis.*

*A.* The toes scarcely palmated at their base.

# BARTRAM'S SANDPIPER.

(*Totanus Bartramia.*)

*To. fusco-nigricans, flavo maculata, genis, collo pectoreque flavescens nigro lineatis, ventre, crisso femoribusque albis, caudâ elongatâ, rectricibus lateralibus isabellinis nigro fasciatis.*

Blackish-brown Sandpiper spotted with yellow, the cheeks, neck, and breast yellowish, striped with black, the belly, vent, and thighs white, the tail elongated, its outer feathers isabella colour striped with black.

*Tringa longicauda.* *Becks. Temm. man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. ii. 651.*

*Totanus Bartramia.* *Temm. l. c.*

Bartram's Sandpiper. (*Tringa Bartramia.*) *Wils. Amer. Orn. v. vii. 63. pl. 59. f. 2.*

Chevalier à longue queue. *Temm. l. c.*



LENGTH about ten inches: beak short, one inch and a half in length, and yellowish brown: irides clear brown: the top of the head and of the back are blackish-brown; all of the feathers edged with yellowish: the cheeks, neck, and breast are yellowish, longitudinally striped with fine black lines: the sides are transversely rayed with black zigzags: the belly, thighs, and abdomen are white: the under tail-coverts are clear unspotted reddish-white: the scapulars and wing-coverts are reddish-yellow, with each feather tinged with brown in the centre, and transversely rayed with fine black bands: the lateral tail-feathers are deep isabella colour, diagonally and distantly striped with black bands: the four middle feathers are brown, diagonally striped with closer bands: the legs are flesh colour. The young have the upper parts, except the back, marked with large brown spots: on the fore part of the neck, on the breast, and on the sides, are several lance-shaped spots of the same colour: the zigzag bands on the tail are less distinct than in the old.

This species inhabits North America: it makes its appearance on the banks of the Schuylkill in August and September, and runs about amongst the grass in search of beetles. During its migration it has been known to visit Germany and Holland, according to Temminck. These birds are extremely watchful, silent, and shy, and of difficult approach: they run with great celerity: they are said to be most exquisite food, being extremely delicate and tender.





*G. Griffiths*

GREEN SANDPIPER.

## GREEN SANDPIPER.

(Totanus ochropus.)

*To. dorso fusco-viridi, abdomine rectricibusque extimis albis, pedibus virescentibus.*

Sandpiper with the back of a brown-green, the belly and outer tail-feathers white, the legs greenish.

Totanus ochropus. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 420. *Id.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 651.

Tringa ochropus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 250. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 676. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 729.

Tringa Aldrovandi. *Raii Syn.* 108. *A.* 7. 8. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 177. *pl.* 16. *f.* 1.

Le Bécasseau, ou cul blanc. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 534. *Buff. Pl. Enl. Young.*

Green Sandpiper. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 201. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 389. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 170. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 5. *pl.* 170. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. and *Sup.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 100.

Wood Sandpiper. *Linn. Trans.* 1. 130. *f.* 2.

UNLIKE its congeners, this species differs but little in its summer and winter dresses; the variations between the two consisting of a greater number of small dots on the upper parts of the plumage, and the spots on the fore part of the neck being more distinct in the summer season. The total length of the bird is about eight inches and a half: its irides are deep brown: all the upper parts of the plumage are brown, slightly shaded with olive and with green reflections: the feathers of the back, the scapulars, and the wing-coverts are prettily edged with very small white dots: between the beak and the eye is a band of white and another of brown: the upper tail-

coverts and all the under parts are pure white, except the fore part of the neck, which is varied with small brown dots: the tail is pure white, with its two middle feathers marked with three or four broad black bands, and those next to them decreasing in the number of bars towards the outside feathers, which are quite plain: the beak is black, with its base greenish: the legs are ashy-green. The young have all the upper parts of a brighter and more cinereous tinge: the feathers are edged with a narrow reddish band, and are sprinkled with very small yellowish dots: the white at the base of the tail is narrower, and the black bars on the tail itself are broader than in the old birds.

This species delights in the borders of fresh lakes and pools of water in preference to the sea-coasts: it is a solitary bird, seldom more than a pair being seen together, and that only in the breeding season: it arrives in England about the middle of September, and departs at the end of April to breed, which it is said to do in the central countries of Europe, forming its nest of grasses, &c. at the borders of the water, and laying four or five eggs, which are greenish-white spotted with brown. It inhabits the greater portion of Europe, as far as Iceland, and has also been observed in Siberia.



## SOLITARY SANDPIPER.

(Totanus solitarius.)

To. corpore supra fusco albo punctato, pectore albo olivaceo-fusco maculato, pedibus virescentibus, rectricibus duabus intermediis olivaceis.

Sandpiper with the body above brown spotted with white, the breast white spotted with olive-brown, the legs greenish, the two middle tail-feathers olive.

Solitary Sandpiper. (*Tringa solitaria*.) *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. vii. p. 53. pl. lviii. f. 3.

THE Solitary Sandpiper is eight inches and a half long, and fifteen inches in extent: the beak is one inch and a quarter in length, and dusky: line over the eye, chin, belly, and vent, pure white: breast white, spotted with pale olive-brown: crown and neck above dark olive streaked with white: back, scapulars, and rump dark brown-olive, each feather marked along the edges with small round spots of white: wings plain, and of a darker tint: under tail-coverts spotted with black: tail slightly rounded, the five exterior feathers on each side white, broadly barred with black; the two middle ones, as well as their coverts, plain olive: legs long, slender, and of a dusky green. Both sexes similar in colour.

The above is Wilson's description of this pretty species, of whose habits he gives the following account. It inhabits the highest mountains during the summer, from Kentucky to New York; but is nowhere numerous, seldom more than two or three

being seen together. It takes short, low flights; runs nimbly about among the mossy margins of the mountain springs, brooks, and pools, occasionally stopping, looking at you, and perpetually nodding its head: it is so unsuspicious, and so little acquainted with man, as to permit one to approach within a few yards of it without appearing to take any notice, or to be the least alarmed. At the approach of cold weather it descends to the muddy shores of the large rivers, where it is occasionally met with, singly, on its way to the south. It breeds on Pocano mountain, in Pennsylvania, arriving there early in May, and departing in September. It is usually silent, unless when suddenly flushed, when it utters a sharp whistle.

This species is greatly allied to the preceding, and differs from the following chiefly in having the two middle tail-feathers brown, like the back; whereas in the Wood Sandpiper they are rayed with alternate bands of brown and white.

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WOOD SANDPIPER.

(*Totanus glareola*.)

*To. corpore fusco albo punctato, pectore albido, pedibus virescentibus, rectricibus duabus intermediis fusco alboque transversim fasciatis.*

Sandpiper with the body brown spotted with white, the breast whitish, the legs greenish, the two middle tail-feathers transversely fasciated with brown and white.

*Totanus glareola.* *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 422. *Id.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 654.

*Tringa glareola.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 250. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 677. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 730.

Wood Sandpiper. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 482. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 172.

BUT little is known of this scarce bird, as to the periodical changes of its plumage : during the spring it has a narrow stripe of brown between the beak and the eye : the top of the head and the nape are longitudinally striped with brown and whitish : the sides of the head, the fore part of the neck, the breast, and the flanks, are whitish-ash longitudinally rayed with brown : the eyebrows, the throat, and the middle of the belly are pure white : the vent and tail-coverts are also white, finely striped with brown in the direction of the shafts : the back and scapulars are dusky, with large white and brown spots, placed on the edges of the webs : the wing-coverts are ashy-brown, with triangular cinereous-white spots on the edges of the feathers : the tail-feathers are barred alternately with brown and white, the two or three lateral ones having their inner webs wholly white : the beak is black, with its base greenish : the legs are greenish. Its length is seven inches and a half.

Native of the north-eastern parts of Europe, among the marshy woods of Germany, Sweden, Poland, &c. : never in Holland or England. It breeds in the arctic regions, and is said to lay four eggs of a yellowish-green spotted with brown.

## BARRED-TAILED SANDPIPER.

(Totanus affinis.)

*To. supra perfuscus plumis pallidior marginatis, remigibus primoribus perfuscis, secundariis intensiore albenteque fasciatis, subtus caudâque albis, hæc fusco fasciatâ.*

Sandpiper above brownish, with the edges of the feathers paler, the primary quills brownish, the secondaries deeper and barred with whitish, beneath and tail white, the last fasciated with brown.

Totanus affinis. *Horsfield. Linn. Trans.* xiii. 191.

LENGTH ten inches : greatly allied to the Totanus Glareola ; it differs principally in the marks of the secondary quill-feathers, and in the lower continuation of the covering of the tibiæ—(Dr. H.) Inhabits Java.

## DUSKY SANDPIPER.

(Totanus fuscus.)

*To. uropygio albo, tectricibus caudæ superioribus albo nigroque radiatis, mandibulâ inferiore rostri rufo.*

Sandpiper with a white rump, the upper tail-coverts radiated with black and white, the lower mandible of the beak red.

Totanus fuscus. *Leisler. Temm. man. d'Orn.* 412.

Le Chevalier noir. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 493.

Le Chevalier arlequin. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 639.

SUMMER PLUMAGE.—Totanus fuscus. *Becks. Temm. l. c.*

- Scolopax fusca*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 243. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 657.  
*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 724.
- Limosa fusca*. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 276. *pl.* 23. *f.* 4.
- La Barge brune*. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 508. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 875.
- Dusky Snipe. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 155.
- WINTER PLUMAGE.—*Scolopax curonica*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 669.  
*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 724.
- Scolopax Cantabrigiensis*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 668. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 721.
- Cambridge Godwit. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 185. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 146. *Lew. Brit. Birds*, 4. *pl.* 36. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 2. 84.
- YOUNG.—*Scolopax Totanus*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 665. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 721.
- Totanus alter*. *Raii, Syn.* 106.
- Barker. *Albin. Birds*, 2. *pl.* 71.
- Spotted Snipe. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 148. *Lew. Brit. Birds*, 4. *pl.* 164. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. and *Sup. with fig.* *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 2. *pl.* 88.
- Spotted Redshank. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 186.
- VARIETY.—*Tringa atra*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 673. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 738.

As usual in this family of birds, this species has received various appellations, according to the state of its plumage at different periods of the year : during the summer it has all the upper parts of the body and its forehead dusky ; the feathers on its back, on the wing-coverts, and scapulars, are marked on the edges of their webs with small white spots, and tipped with a cross of the same colour : the under parts are greyish-ash, with the feathers of the breast and belly tipped with a white cross : the lower belly and tail-coverts are transversely striped with cinereous-black and white : the tail-feathers are ashy-black, with small white dashes on the margins of the webs, reaching to



the shafts: the base of the under mandible of the beak is red, the tip black: the legs are brown, slightly tinged with reddish. In the winter the top of the head, the nape, the back, the scapulars, and the wing-coverts, are greyish-ash colour, with the shafts of the feathers dusky: a stripe from the upper mandible to the eye, the throat, the breast, the belly, vent, and rump, are pure white: the sides are greyish-white: between the mouth and the eye is a dusky band: the cheeks, the sides, and fore part of the neck are clouded with ash-colour and white: the upper tail-coverts and the tail itself are rayed transversely with dusky-brown and white: the beak is black, with its under mandible red at its base: its legs are bright red.

The young differ in having the upper parts of the plumage of an olive-brown tint: the feathers of the back are edged with a small white streak: and the wing-coverts and the scapulars have several small triangular white spots on the edges of their webs: all the under parts of the body are white varied with numerous zigzag stripes and indistinct spots of ashy-brown: the legs are reddish-orange.

During the periods of moulting, the colours of the plumage become more confused as the new feathers are developed, and the old ones thrown off.

Inhabits the north of Europe and America, breeding in the regions of the Arctic Circle: it has occurred but seldom in England, few specimens only being on record: Montagu mentions two individuals having been shot in Devonshire, and Bewick two in the north. The Cambridge Godwit of Penant was shot in the county of that name, and it is

the winter plumage of this species. It is stated by Temminck that this bird principally subsists on mollusca, rarely on insects or worms.

## RED-LEGGED SANDPIPER.

(*Totanus calidris*.)

*To. rostro basi rufo, remigibus secundariis albis, corpore cinereo, pedibus coccineis.*

Sandpiper with the base of its beak red, the secondary quills white, the body ash-coloured, the legs scarlet.

*Totanus calidris.* (Beckstein.) *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 415. *Id.* 2 Edit. ii. 643.

Le grande chevalier aux pieds rouges. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 493.

SUMMER PLUMAGE.—*Scolopax calidris.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 245.

*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 664. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 722.

*Tringa gambetta.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 248. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 671. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 728.

*Scolopax Totanus.* *Raii, Syn.* 107. *A.*

*Totanus nævius.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 200. *pl.* 18. *f.* 2.

Chevalier aux pieds rouges ou la gambetta. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 513. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 845.

Redshank, or Pool Snipe. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 184. *pl.* 65. *Penn.*

*Arct. Zool.* 2. 377. *Albin. Birds,* 3. *pl.* 87. *Lath. Gen. Syn.*

5. 150. *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 245. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 4. 165. *Walc.*

*Syn.* 2. *pl.* 143. *Don. Brit. Birds,* 5. *pl.* 112. *Mont. Orn.*

*Dict.* 2. and *Sup.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 91.

Red-legged Horseman. *Albin. Birds,* 2. *pl.* 68.

Gambet Sandpiper. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 198. *pl.* 70. *Penn.*

*Arct. Zool.* 2. 394. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 167. *Lew. Brit.*

*Birds,* 5. *pl.* 168. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. *Bew. Brit. Birds,*

2. 102.

ABOUT eleven inches in length : the beak is black at its tip and bright red at its base : the irides are brown : from the upper mandible of the beak to the eye is a white streak : the head, the nape, the top of the back, the scapulars, and wing-coverts, are ashy-brown tinged with olive, each feather having a longitudinal black stripe ; and those of the scapulars and greater wing-coverts having several very small transverse black rays : the rump is white : the sides of the head, the throat, and all the rest of the under parts of the plumage, are white ; the centre of each feather being dusky brown : the tail-feathers are striped with white and black, and tipped with pure white ; the white on the four middle feathers being tinged with greyish : the legs are of a very bright vermilion colour. In the winter the head, the hind part of the neck, the top of the back, the scapulars, and the wing-coverts, are of a brown ash-colour, varied with a deeper tint in the direction of the shafts : the throat, the sides of the head, the fore part of the neck, and the breast, are greyish white, with a fine brown stripe on the shafts : the rump, belly, and vent, are pure white : the tail-feathers are transversely barred with white, and broad black zigzag stripes : the legs are pale red : the lower half of the beak red, the point black.

The young have a white streak between the upper mandible and the eye : the space between the beak and the eye brown : the feathers on the top of the head are brown, delicately bordered with yellowish : the nape is ash-coloured : the back and scapulars are brown ; all the feathers being laterally bordered with a

deep yellow band : the wing-coverts are dusky brown, edged and tipped with yellowish-white : the throat is whitish, varied with small brown dots : the sides of the neck are ash-coloured, with very straight longitudinal brown rays : the belly, sides, and vent are white ; the two latter and the tail-coverts are spotted with brown : the tip of the tail-feathers is reddish : the beak is livid at its base and brown at its tip : the legs are yellowish-orange.

This species is found in various parts of Europe, and is tolerably plentiful in this country ; residing the greatest part of the year in the fenny countries, where it breeds and rears its young : it makes a slight nest with coarse grass upon a tump in the moister parts or most boggy places, and begins to lay early in May : when disturbed it is very clamorous, making an incessant shrill piping note, and flying round its nest in a circular direction : its eggs are four in number, of a yellowish-green, spotted with brown, especially at the larger end. The Redshank is of a solitary character, being mostly seen alone or in pairs only : it pines in confinement : it lives upon insects (but rarely touches the coleopterous ones) and worms.



## BEWICK'S SANDPIPER.

(Totanus Bewickii.)

*To. pedibus coccineis, corpore supra fusco griseo cinereoque vario, pectore albo cinnamomeâ variegato, abdomine crissoque albis, rectricibus pallide fuscis, mediis nigricante undatis.*

Sandpiper with scarlet legs, the body above varied with brown, grey, and ash-colour, the breast white, variegated with cinnamon colour, the abdomen and vent white, the tail-feathers pale brown, the middle ones waved with dusky.

*Tringa Bewickii.* *Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup. App.*

Red-legged Sandpiper. *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 2. 113. *with fig.* *Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup. Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 163.?

*Tringa erythropus.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 727.?

A HIGHLY elegant species, described and figured by Bewick in his ingenious work as above cited; and there called the Red-legged Sandpiper, but from which it appears to differ. This description I shall transcribe. "This bird," he says, "measures from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail, ten inches: the beak is an inch and three eighths long, black at the tip, and reddish towards the base: the crown of the head is spotted with dark brown, disposed in streaks, and edged with pale brown and grey: a darkish patch covers the space between the corners of the mouth and the eyes: the chin is white: the brow and cheeks pale brown, prettily freckled with small dark spots: the hinder part of the neck is composed of a mixture of pale brown, grey, and ash, with a few indistinct dusky spots; the fore part and the breast are white, clouded with a dull cinna-





Griffith

BEWICK'S SANDPIPER.



mon colour, and sparingly and irregularly marked with black spots, reflecting a purple gloss: the shoulder and scapular-feathers are black, edged with pale rust colour; and have the same glossy reflections as those on the breast: the tertials are nearly of the same length as the quills, and are marked like the first annexed figure (p. 115\*) barred: the ridges of the wings are a brownish-ash colour; the coverts, back, and rump are nearly the same, but inclining to olive, and the middle of each feather is of a deeper dusky brown: the primary quills are deep olive-brown: the exterior webs of the secondaries are also of that colour, but lighter, edged and tipped with white; and the inner webs are mostly white towards the base: the tail-coverts are glossy black, edged with pale rust colour, and tipped with white; but in some of them a streak of white passes from the middle upwards, nearly the whole length, as in the second figure (p. 115\*). The tail-feathers are lightish brown, except the two middle ones, which are barred with spots of a darker hue: the belly and vent are white: legs bare above the knees, and red as sealing-wax: claws black."

"The female is less than the male, and her plumage more dingy and indistinct: an egg taken out of her previous to stuffing, was surprisingly large, considering her bulk, being about the size of that of a magpie, of a greenish-white colour, spotted and blotched with brown, of a long shape, and pointed at the smaller end."

\* Of Bewick.

“The figure and description were taken from a pair, male and female, which were shot on Rippen-gale Fen, in Lincolnshire, on the 14th May, 1795, by Major Charles Dilke, of the Warwickshire cavalry. He says this bird is a constant inhabitant of the fens, and is known to sportsmen by its singular notes, which are very loud and melodious, and are heard even when the bird is beyond the reach of sight.”

“It is somewhat singular,” says Montagu, “that a bird, apparently common, and indigenous to the fens, should so long have escaped notice, or at least discrimination, for it must undoubtedly have been confounded with the Redshank: indeed in many respects it seems to resemble the immatured bird of that species, but differs essentially in the feathers of the tail.”

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MARSH SANDPIPER.

(*Totanus stagnatilis*.)

To. *rostro tenue debile, rectricibus lateralibus extimis longitudinaliter fuscis undatim radiatis.*

Sandpiper with a slender weak beak, the outer tail-feathers longitudinally waved and radiated with brown.

*Scolopax Totanus.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 245.

Le petit chevalier aux pieds verts. Cuv. *Reg. Anim.* 1. 493.

Le barge grise. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 876.

*Totanus stagnatilis.* (Beckstein.) Temm. *man. d'Orn.* 418.

Chevalier stagnatile. Temm. *man. d'Orn.* 418. *Id.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 647.

ABOUT nine inches in length : in the summer its beak is black : from the top of the beak to the eye is white : the throat, the fore part of the breast, the belly, and vent, are pure white : the space between the beak and the eye, the temples, the sides and fore part of the neck, the flanks, sides of the breast, and under tail-coverts, are also pure white, with a small longitudinal spot on each feather : the crown of the head and the nape are rayed longitudinally with black on a whitish-ash ground : the top of the back, the scapulars, and greater wing-coverts, are ash-colour, tinged with reddish, varied on each feather with transverse black bands, which are broadest towards their tips, and are disposed diagonally on the longer feathers of the shoulders : the two middle tail-feathers are ash-colour, rayed diagonally, and the rest are rayed on their outer webs in longitudinal zigzags : the legs are greenish. In the winter the beak is dusky ash-colour : the eyebrows, the face, the throat, the middle of the back, the fore part of the neck and the breast, and the rest of the under parts of the plumage are pure white : the nape is longitudinally rayed with brown and white : the top of the head and of the back, the scapulars, and the greater wing-coverts are bright ash-colour, edged with whitish : the smaller coverts and bend of the wing are dusky-ash : the sides of the neck and of the breast are white, with small brown spots : the tail is white, diagonally rayed with brown bands, except on the two outer feathers, marked with a longitudinal zigzag : the legs are olive-green : the irides are brown. The young differ from the adult in having



the feathers on the top of the head and of the back, the scapulars and wing-coverts, of a dusky-brown, edged with a broad yellowish margin; the greater feathers, immediately impending the quills, have small diagonal rays of very deep brown: on the face and on the sides of the head are very small brown dots: the tips of the quills are whitish; and the legs are ash-green.

Temminck, who has described this species as above, says that it inhabits the north of Europe, on the borders of the sea and rivers; migrating along the eastern provinces as far as the Mediterranean; but never in the direction of the coasts. It lives upon insects and worms, and is supposed to nidificate in the Arctic regions.

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COMMON SANDPIPER.

(*Totanus hypoleucos*.)

*To. corpore cinereo lituris fuscis, subtilus albo, pedibus cinereis.*

Sandpiper with a cinereous body, with brown lines, beneath white; the legs ash-colour.

*Totanus hypoleucos.* Temm. *man. d'Orn.* 424. *Id.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 657.

*Tringa hypoleucos.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 250. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 678. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 734.

*Guinetta.* Briss. *Orn.* 5. 183. *pl.* 16. *f.* 2.

*Tringa minor.* Raii, *Syn.* 108. *A.* 6.

*La Guignette.* Buff. *Ois.* 7. 540.

*La petite Alouette de mer.* Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 850.

Common Sandpiper. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 204. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 388. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 178. *Lew. Brit. Birds*, 5. pl. 172. *Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 148. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 2. 104.

THE plumage of this species does not appear to vary according to the season of the year, but to remain constant at all times: its length is about seven inches and a half: its beak is dusky, and irides brown: all the upper parts of the body are brown glossed with olivaceous, and marked with a blackish ray in the direction of the shafts: the feathers of the wings and of the back are transversely streaked with narrow zigzag dusky-black bands: over the eye is a whitish streak: the throat, breast, belly, and the rest of the under parts are pure white; the sides of the neck and the breast being varied with longitudinal brown dashes: the four middle tail-feathers like the back, with five transverse dusky lines; the outer one on each side white with brown bars, and the intermediate ones varied with white on their margins: the legs are greenish-ash. The young have the throat and the fore part of the neck pure white, with the sides of the latter spotted with brown: the white line over the eyes is very broad: the wing-coverts are of a deeper colour than in the old: the feathers of the back are edged with red and dusky, and those of the coverts are tipped with red and black.

An elegant little species, visiting England in the spring, and frequenting our lakes and rivers, on the borders of which it makes its nest, composed of moss and dry leaves, and generally placed in a hole on a

bank : its eggs, which are usually five in number, are of a reddish-green, varied with dusky and cinereous spots, mostly at the larger end. Great numbers breed on the banks of the lakes in Scotland. They are frequently seen in pairs during the summer ; and are well known by their clear piping note which they make when disturbed, and when running on the ground their tail is constantly in motion.

They depart from Britain in the autumn, at which time Montagu observes they are infested with insects\*.

It is found in most parts of Europe.

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SPOTTED SANDPIPER.

(*Totanus macularia*.)

To. *rostro basi pedibusque incarnatis, corpore undique maculato, superciliis fasciâque geminâ alarum albis.*

Sandpiper with the base of the beak and the legs flesh-colour, the body spotted above and below, the eyebrows and geminated stripe on the wings white.

*Totanus macularia.* Temm. *man. d'Orn.* 422. *Id.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 656.

*Tringa macularia.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 245. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 672. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 734. Wils. *Amer. Orn.* v. vii. p. 60. *pl. lix. f.* 1.

*Turdus aquaticus.* Briss. *Orn.* 5. 255.

La grive d'eau. Buff. *Ois.* 8. 140.

Spotted *Tringa.* Edw. *p.* 277. *f.* 2.

\* *Stenepteryx Hirundinis.*





*Griffith*

SPOTTED SANDPIPER.



Spotted Sandpiper. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 179. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 196. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 385. *Lew. Brit. Birds*, 5. 173. *Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 149. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. and Sup. *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 2. 111.

THIS rare species is sometimes found in England, and Bewick has given an excellent figure of it, accompanied by the following description. "Length eight inches : the beak is black at the tip, and fades into a reddish colour towards the base : a white streak is extended over each eye, and a brownish patch between them and the beak : the whole upper part of the plumage is of a glossy lightish brown, with green reflections : the head and neck are marked with longish small dark spots : on the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts the spots are larger, and of a triangular shape : the rump is plain : the greater quills are dusky : secondaries tipped with white ; as are also the greater and lesser coverts, which form two oblique white lines across the extended wings : the two middle feathers of the tail are greenish brown ; the side ones white, crossed with dusky lines : the breast, belly, and vent are white, but in the female spotted with brown : legs of a dirty flesh-colour."

The specimen figured by Bewick, and from whose figure the accompanying plate is taken, was shot on the moors near Bellingham in Northumberland, in the month of August. The one noticed by Edwards was killed in Essex. Its native place appears to be the higher latitudes of North America, where it is supposed to breed : it has been observed on the coasts of the Baltic, and in various parts of Ger-

many ; but, according to Temminck, never in Holland.

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PURPLE SANDPIPER.

(*Totanus maritimus*.)

*To. griseo nigroque varius subtus albus, jugulo caudâque obscuris, rectricibus lateralibus quatuor albo marginatis.*

Sandpiper varied with black and grey, beneath white, the jugulum and tail obscure, the four lateral tail-feathers margined with white.

SUMMER PLUMAGE. ?—*Tringa maritima*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 678.

*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 731. *Sabine. Linn. Trans.* xii. 534.

*Tringa nigricans*. *Mont. Linn. Trans.* 4. 40. *pl.* 2.

Sea Sandpiper. *Markwick. Linn. Trans.* 4. 22. *pl.* 1.

Selninger Sandpiper. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 480. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 173. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 2. 312.

Purple Sandpiper. *Walc. Syn.* 2. 155. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. and *Sup.*

*Tringa Lincolnensis*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 734. ?

Black Sandpiper. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 197. ? *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* 251. ?

Bécasseau violet. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 619.

YOUNG. ?—*Tringa striata*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 248. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 672. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 733.

*Totanus striatus*. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 196. *pl.* 18. *f.* 1.

Le Chevalier rayé. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 516. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 827.

Le petit Chevalier aux pieds rouges. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 494. ?

Striated Sandpiper. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 383. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 176.

MONTAGU describes this species in the following words. "Length eight inches and a half: the beak is slender, an inch and a quarter long, tapering

towards the point, a very little curved, and of a dull red colour, except at the apex and sides, which are dusky : irides hazel : the head and neck dusky black : eyelids whitish : the throat white : back and scapulars black, glossed with purple and edged with ash-colour : the wing-coverts black, tipped with white : the larger ones above the primaries deeply so : quills black, slightly edged with white on the exterior webs, except those of the secondaries, which are almost wholly white ; these, with the white tipped coverts, form a slight oblique bar on the wing when extended : the shafts white : breast and all beneath white, prettily spotted with black, except the middle of the belly and vent : the rump, coverts of the tail, and four middle tail-feathers black, glossed like the back : the other tail-feathers light cinereous ; in all twelve : the legs and toes dull red ; claws black and blunt.”

“ This bird was killed at Laugharne on the coast of Caermarthenshire in January.”

It has also occurred on the coasts of Sussex, Kent, and Somersetshire ; and all the specimens were obtained in the winter season.

The Selninger Sandpiper of Latham appears to be the summer dress of this species, and the Striated Sandpiper the young, or perhaps winter plumage.

## LONG-LEGGED SANDPIPER.

(Totanus grallatoris.)

*To. pedibus longioribus olivaceo-viridibus, corpore fusco-cinereo, subtus, uropygio, tectricibusque caudæ superioribus albis.*

Sandpiper with long legs of an olive-green colour, the body ashy-brown, beneath, rump and upper tail-feathers white.

*Tringa grallatoris.* *Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup. App.*

Wood Sandpiper. *Mont. Orn. Dict. 2. and Sup. with fig.*

Long-legged Sandpiper. *Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup. App.*

REMARKABLE for the great length of its legs ; and is thus fully described by Montagu. “ Length nine inches : beak not quite an inch and a quarter long, the base half dusky green, the other black, slender, a trifle bending downwards at the point, upper mandible rather the largest, tapering to a blunt point : irides dusky. From the beak to the eye a dusky streak, above which, on each side, is white passing over the eye : the middle of the forehead and crown dusky black, streaked with dirty white : coverts of the ears dusky : chin and throat white : neck dusky, closely and finely streaked with dirty white ; which gives it a cinereous hue, fore part lightest : breast, belly, sides, vent, and under tail-coverts spotless white : the feathers on the back dusky black, with a purplish gloss, marked with a dull yellowish spot on each side of the webs near the tip : scapulars the same, with several spots on the margins : the coverts and tertials of the wings the same, but without the

purplish gloss, and the spots inclining more to white on the coverts : the smaller coverts on the ridge of the wing plain dusky black : primary and secondary quills, and first row of greater coverts immediately impending them black, slightly tipped with white, except three or four of the first feathers : the shaft of the first quill is white : upper part of the rump black, with a few streaks of white ; lower rump and upper tail-coverts white : those next the tail spotted with black : the tail consists of twelve feathers, the middlemost rather the largest ; these are barred with black and white alternately, a little oblique : on the outer webs are eight black bars, on the inner webs six ; the next feather has six bars on the outer and four on the inner web ; the third has five and three bars in the same manner ; the fourth has five and one ; the fifth and outer feathers are only spotted on the margin of the outer web, with one spot on the inner web of the former ; the latter is plain white on the interior web ; the black bars on the middle feathers do not exactly correspond : those on the inner webs rise higher at the shaft, and often run into the superior bar on the outer web : the legs are of an olive-green, long and slender, measuring three inches from the knee to the end of the middle toe, and bare of feathers one inch above the knee."

This bird, which was first noticed by that active and zealous British naturalist Montagu, and described as above mentioned by him, was shot on the coast of South Devon in August ; and upon dissection proved to be a male. In the second volume of his Ornithological Dictionary, he describes it as the Wood



Sandpiper, making, however, some apt remarks as to the possibility of future observations proving it to be a distinct species from that, chiefly on account of the superior length of its legs. In his Appendix to the Supplement of the same work, he has established its rank as a distinct species, as shown by the above quoted synonyms; and he there mentions the existence of two other specimens, one shot in Yorkshire, in the month of January (in Mr. Foljamb's collection), and the other at Woolwich in August 1812: the latter differed but slightly from the first described.

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SOUTHERN SANDPIPER.

(*Totanus australis*.)

*To. corpore scolopacino, cervice nebulosâ, genis colloque albidis, lateribus corporis maculis lunatis fuscis.*

Sandpiper with the body nearly resembling that of the Woodcock, the top of the neck clouded, the cheeks and neck whitish, the sides of the body lunated with brown.

*Scolopax australis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* lxxv.

New Holland Snipe. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* ii. 310.

FROM Latham. " Beak straight, large at the base, the upper mandible dilating a little at the point, and twice the length of the head: colour of the plumage above brown, mottled somewhat in the manner of a Woodcock: sides of the head and the

neck dusky-white : back of the neck marked with brown streaks, and clouds of the same : on the sides next the wings a few clouded crescents : beak and legs pale yellow : irides blue. Inhabits New South Wales."

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WHITE SANDPIPER.

(*Totanus candidus*.)

To. *rostro pedibusque aurantiis, corpore albicante reetricibus candidis griseo fasciatis.*

Sandpiper with the beak and legs gold colour, the body whitish, the tail-feathers white fasciated with grey.

*Scolopax candida.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 668. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 722.

*Totanus candidus.* Briss. *Orn.* 5. 207.

Le Chevalier blanc. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 519.

White Redshank. Edw. *pl.* 139. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 151.

LENGTH eleven inches : beak nearly two inches long, orange-coloured, with its tip black : the upper part of the head, the neck, back, scapulars, lesser wing and upper tail-coverts are white, varied with transverse rufous grey streaks : the greater wing-coverts are dirty white : the primary quills are grey, the secondaries and tail white, transversely spotted with reddish grey : the fore part of the head, the throat, all the under parts of the body, the vent and rump are pure white : legs orange. Native of Hudson's Bay.

## YELLOW-SHANKED SANDPIPER.

(Totanus flavipes.)

*To. albidus nigro maculatus, alis fuscis, collo subtus pectoreque albo nigroque maculatis, abdomine tectricibusque caudæ albis, rectricibus albis fasciis fuscis.*

Whitish Sandpiper spotted with black, the wings brown, the neck beneath and breast spotted with black and white, the belly and tail-coverts white, the tail-feathers white, barred with brown.

*Totanus flavipes.* Sabine. *Frank. Journ. App.* p. 188.

*Scolopax flavipes.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 659. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 723.

Yellow-shank Snipe. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 378. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 152. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. vii. p. 55. *pl. lviii. f. 4.*

LENGTH eleven inches : its beak is black : its head, neck behind, back, and greater wing-coverts are dirty white, spotted with black ; the lesser coverts are plain brown : its primaries are dusky : its breast and fore part of its neck are spotted black and white : its belly and tail-coverts are white : its tail is barred with brown and white : its legs are yellow. The summer dress of this bird is thus described by Sabine: "Nine inches and a half in length ; the beak is straight, and about an inch and a quarter long : the upper mandible is grooved and a little arched at its extremity ; the chin, neck, and breast are dingy white, marked with longitudinal stripes of dark ash-colour : the head and back of the neck dark-brown, a little spotted with white : the whole back, wing-coverts, and scapulars brown, spotted with light reddish-brown, the spots being ranged along the margins of each feather ;

the wing feathers are dark brown, the shaft of the first primary being white : the smaller primaries are slightly edged with white, and the secondaries more strongly so : the upper tail-coverts are white ; the belly, sides, thighs, and abdomen dingy white : the under tail-coverts white, slightly barred with brown ; the tail-feathers brown, barred with narrow bands of dingy white ; legs naked one inch and a quarter above the knee ; tarsi two inches long ; toes slender, legs entirely yellow."

Native of North America, where it is abundant, particularly in the autumn, when great numbers are taken to the markets of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, being in great repute for the table. It inhabits the sea-coasts and salt marshes during the summer, frequenting the flats of the shore at low water, in search of its food. It has a sharp whistle of three or four notes when about to take wing and when flying.

## TELL-TALE SANDPIPER.

(Totanus melanoleucus.)

To. corpore maculis, uropygio caudâque fasciis albis nigrisque, remigibus primoribus nigricantibus, pedibus flavis.

Sandpiper with the body spotted, and the rump and tail banded with white and black, the primary quills dusky, the legs yellow.

Scolopax melanoleuca. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 659. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 723.

Totanus vociferus. Sabine. Frank. Journ. App. 687.

Stone Snipe. Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 376. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 152.

Tell-tale Godwit. (Scolopax vociferus.) Wils. Amer. Orn. v. vii. p. 57. pl. lviii. f. 5.

SIMILAR in appearance, but much larger than the Yellow-shanked Sandpiper: its length is fourteen inches and a half: beak dark horn colour, and slightly bent upwards: space round the eye, chin, and throat, pure white, speckled with black: general colour of the upper parts of the plumage ashy-brown, thickly spotted with black or dull white, each feather being banded and spotted on the edge with black: wing quills black: some of the primaries, and all of the secondaries, with their coverts, spotted round their margins with black and white: head and neck above streaked with black and white: belly and vent pure white: rump white dotted with black: tail also white barred with brown: the wings, when closed, reach beyond the tail: thighs naked two inches above the knee: legs rich orange-yellow: vent sometimes spotted with black, under parts with brown. Both sexes resemble each other.



Inhabits the Labrador coast during the autumn. In April it arrives in the United States of America, where it remains till November: it delights in watery bogs, marshes, and the muddy regions of creeks and inlets; in these places it breeds, the female laying four dingy-white eggs, irregularly marked with black. It is a noisy and clamorous species, and its voice is heard at a great distance: from this circumstance it is much dreaded by sportsmen, as it is continually on the watch, and upon the appearance of any one it immediately sounds the alarm, and totally frustrates his intentions. Its cry is so loud that it may be heard when the bird is so high in the atmosphere as to be out of the reach of vision.

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NODDING SANDPIPER.

(*Totanus nutans*.)

*To. cinereus ferrugineo varius, abdomine uropygio caudâque albis, collo subtus pectore femoribus uropygioque maculis, caudâ fasciis nigris.*

Sandpiper varied with cinereous and rust colour, the abdomen, rump, and tail white, the neck beneath, the breast, thighs, and rump spotted and the tail barred with black.

*Scolopax nutans.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 659. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 723.

Nodding Snipe. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 370. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 153.

THE Nodding Sandpiper is thus described by Dr. Latham: "Size of the Common Snipe: beak slender,

long, black : crown and upper part of the back dusky, streaked with red : cheeks cinereous, streaked with black : neck and breast cinereous, mixed with rust-colour, and marked with obscure dusky spots : belly white : thighs spotted with black : lesser wing-coverts ash-coloured ; greater dusky, edged with brown : quills dusky ; the secondaries tipped with white : lower part of the back white, spotted with black : tail barred black and white ; tip reddish ; legs greenish : the toes bordered by a narrow plain membrane. Observed in Chateaux Bay, on the coast of Labrador, in September. Are perpetually nodding their heads."

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ASH-COLOURED SANDPIPER.

(Totanus incanus.)

*To. cinereus, jugulo abdomine medio maculâque ante oculos albis, pedibus flavo-virescentibus.*

Ash-coloured Sandpiper, with the throat, middle of the abdomen, and spot before the eyes white, the legs of a greenish yellow.

*Scolopax incana. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 658. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 724.*

Ash-coloured Snipe. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 154.*

DESCRIBED by Latham from a specimen formerly in the collection of the late Sir Joseph Banks. "Its length was eleven inches : beak more than an inch and a half long, straight, except at the tip, where it is a trifle bent ; colour black : upper part of the head, neck, and body, ash-colour : between the beak and

eye a whitish mark ; chin and fore part of the neck white, mottled a little with brown on the throat : breast and sides of the body ash-colour : middle of the belly white : legs yellowish-green. Inhabits Eimeo and Palmerston Isles."

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## SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER.

(*Totanus acuminatus*.)

*To. supra fuscus, plumis dorsalibus ferrugineo tectricibus griseo marginatis, subtus albidus, pectore sublutescente, reatricibus acuminatis.*

Sandpiper above brown, with the dorsal feathers edged with rust-colour and the coverts with grey, beneath whitish, the breast somewhat yellowish, the tail-feathers acuminate.

*Totanus acuminatus.* *Horsfield. Lin. Trans. xiii. 192.*

INHABITS Java.

## SLENDER-BEAKED SANDPIPER.

(Totanus tenuirostris.)

*To. supra pallide fuscus cinereo varius, remigibus fuscis, subtus albens, gulâ pectoreque fuscescente maculatis, rostro tenui.*

Sandpiper above pale brown varied with ash-colour, the quills brown, beneath whitish, the throat and breast spotted with brownish, the beak slender.

Totanus tenuirostris. *Horsfield. Linn. Trans. xiii. 192.*

INHABITS Java. The beak is more slender than in the European species of this genus. (Dr. H.)



## DAMASCENE SANDPIPER.

(Totanus Damascensis.)

*To. supra pallide cinereo-fuscus, subtus albus, remigibus fuscis rachidibus primorum albis aliarum fuscescentibus.*

Sandpiper above pale ashy-brown, beneath white, the quills brown with the first shafts white, the rest brownish.

Totanus Damascensis. *Horsfield. Linn. Trans. xiii. 192.*

LENGTH six inches and a half. Inhabits Java.

## JAVA SANDPIPER.

(Totanus Javanicus.)

To. rostro basi albente, supra griseo-fuscus scapulis remigibusque saturatioribus, subtus albus, tectricibus inferioribus ultra medium albis oblique truncatis, pedibus subabbreviatis, caudâ supra omnino concolore.

Sandpiper with its beak whitish at the base, the body above grey-brown, the scapulars and quills darker, beneath white, the under coverts beyond the middle white, obliquely truncated, the legs somewhat abbreviated, the tail above of one colour.

Totanus Javanicus. Horsfield. Linn. Trans. xiii. 193.

LENGTH ten inches: called Bedaran, or Choweyan, by the Javanese. Described as above by Dr. Horsfield.

## BLACK SANDPIPER.

(Totanus niger.)

To. corpore toto aterrimo, rostro pedibusque rubris.

Sandpiper with the entire body nearly black, the beak and legs red.

Scolopax nigra. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 659. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 723.

Black Sandpiper. Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 381. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 153.

THIS bird is described as having its plumage of a most intense black colour, with its beak and legs red. Found in the American islands.



*B. Digitis subpalmatis.*

B. Toes subpalmated.

# SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.

(*Totanus semipalmatus.*)

*To. nigro maculatus, supra cinereus subtus albus, remigibus primariis fasciâ, secundariis rectricibusque extimis toto albis.*

Black spotted Sandpiper, above ash-colour, beneath white, the primary quills with a fascia, and the secondaries and outer tail-feathers entirely white.

*Totanus semipalmatus.* *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 637.

*Scolopax semipalmata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 659. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 722.

Semipalmated Snipe. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 380. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 152. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. vii. 27. *pl. lvi. f. 3.*

INHABITS North America: length fourteen inches: its beak is dusky: head and neck streaked black and white: breast white, varied with round black spots: back and wing-coverts cinereous, sprinkled with arrow-shaped black spots: primaries dusky, with a white bar: secondaries white: belly and sides also white; the latter transversely barred with brown: the middle tail-feathers cinereous, barred with black: outer feathers white: legs dusky: toes semipalmated. Female rather larger than the male.

In the autumn these birds associate in flocks, and their plumage becomes pale dun-coloured above, and spotted with dark brown, and the tail nearly white. They arrive from the north on the shores of the middle states in April or May, and from that time to

the end of July, they incessantly repeat their loud and shrill notes, which resemble in sound the words *Pill-will-willet*. They build their nest on the ground; it is constructed of coarse grass: the female lays four dark dusky-olive eggs, largely blotched with blackish-brown; they are placed nearly upright in the nest, during incubation, with the small end downwards.

Wilson says, the anxiety and affection manifested by these birds for their eggs and young are truly interesting. A person no sooner enters the marshes than he is beset by them, flying around and skimming over his head, vociferating with great violence their common cry, and uttering at times a loud clicking note, as he approaches nearer to their nest. As they occasionally alight and slowly shut their wings, they have a mournful, expressive note. During the time of incubation the female often resorts to the sea-shore, where, standing up to the belly in water, she washes and dresses her plumage; she is also at other times in the habit of wading more in the water than most of the group, and, when wounded in the wing, will take to the water without hesitation, and swim tolerably well.

They subsist principally on small mollusca, marine vermes, and aquatic insects, in search of which they resort to the muddy shores and flats at low water.

## PHALAROPUS. PHALAROPE.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, rectum, latum, basidepressum, versus apicem paulò inclinatum: mandibulæ canaliculatæ; superiore apice obtusa, inferiore acuta.	<i>Beak</i> short, straight, broad, its base depressed, towards the tip somewhat inclined: the mandibles grooved; the upper one obtuse at its tip, the lower pointed.
<i>Nares</i> basales, laterales, ovals, prominentes, membranâ circumdatæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> basal, lateral, oval, prominent, and surrounded by a membrane.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, mediocres, graciles; <i>digiti anteriores</i> basi membranâ connexi, unde ad apicem membranis pinnatis instructi; <i>pollex</i> brevis, lævis, apice solo insistens.	<i>Legs</i> four-toed, medial, slender, compressed; the <i>anterior toes</i> connected by a membrane at the base, and furnished with pinnated membranes from them; the <i>hinder toe</i> short, smooth, and resting on its tip only.

PHALAROPUS. Briss., Lath., Cuv., Temm., &c.  
 TRINGA. Linné, Gmel.

THE Phalaropes have a beak in some respects resembling that of the Knots, but although more depressed than in those birds, it has the same propor-





GREY PHALAROPE.



tions and similar grooves ; they have, however, their toes garnished with very broad pinnated or denticulated membranes, similar to those of the Coots.

They swim admirably, and row about on the sea with great vivacity, fearing neither the waves nor breakers : they are less active on land : their food consists of small insects and marine vermes, which they seize while floating on the surface of the ocean.

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GREY PHALAROPE.

(*Phalaropus griseus*.)

*Ph. supra fuscus, aut griseus, subtus rufus vel albidus, alis fasciis duabus albidis, crisso albo.*

Phalarope above brown, or grey, beneath red or whitish, the wings with two whitish bands, the vent white.

*Phalaropus platyrhynchos.* *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 459. *Sabine, Linn. Trans.* xii. 536.

Le Phalarope grise. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 492.

SUMMER PLUMAGE.—*Tringa hyperborea.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 676. *b.*

*Tringa fuligaria.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 249.

*Phalaropus rufescens.* *Briss. Orn.* 6. 20.

Le Phalarope rouge. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 225.

Red Coot-footed *Tringa.* *Edw. Birds, pl.* 142.

Red Phalarope. (Female.) *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 271.

WINTER PLUMAGE.—*Phalaropus lobatus.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 776.

*Tringa lobata.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 249. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 674.

*Phalaropus.* *Briss. Orn.* 6. 12.

Le Phalarope à festons dentées. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 226.

Grey Coot-footed Tringa. *Edw. Birds*, pl. 308.

Grey Phalarope. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 412. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 218. pl. 76. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 272. *Lew. Brit. Birds*, 5. pl. 194. *Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 156. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. and *Sup. App.* *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 2. 140. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* ix. 72.

VARIETY in change.—Phalaropus griseus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 776.

Tringa glacialis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 675.

Plain Phalarope. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 273. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 415.

YOUNG.—Tringa lobata.  $\beta$ . *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 674.

LENGTH about eight inches and a half : during the summer the beak is reddish-yellow at its base, and brown towards the tip : its irides are reddish-yellow : the head, nape, back, scapulars, and upper tail-coverts are dusky-brown, each feather being deeply edged with orange-red : above each eye is a yellow band : the wing-coverts are dusky tipped with white ; and on the wing is a transverse white band : the rump is white spotted with black : the fore part of the neck, the breast, belly, vent, and inferior tail-coverts are red : the legs are dusky green. In the winter the top of the head, the occiput, and the nape, are bright ash : the sides of the breast, the back, the scapulars, and the rump are bright ashy-blue : all the feathers are dusky in the centre ; and the longer ones of the scapulars are tipped with white : on the wing is a transverse white band : the tail-feathers are brown edged with ash-colour : the forehead, the sides of the neck, the middle of the breast, and the rest of the under parts are pure white : the legs are lead-coloured : the beak is dusky. The young have a dusky spot of a horse-shoe shape on the occiput, and a band

of the same colour passing through the eyes: the nape, back, scapulars, upper tail-coverts, and tail-feathers are brown-ash; the feathers of the back, scapulars, and two middle ones of the tail being deeply bordered with yellowish: the rump is white, varied with brown: the quills are edged with white; the wing-coverts are bordered and tipped with whitish-yellow; and on the wing is a transverse white band: the forehead, throat, sides, and fore part of the neck, the breast, and under parts of the body are pure white: the legs are yellowish-green: the beak is dusky-brown.

Abundant in the north-eastern parts of Europe, on the confines of the Frozen Sea, and in Siberia, and other parts of Northern Asia, particularly about the borders of the Caspian Sea, where it is said to congregate: it is likewise very numerous in North America. In England it is very rare, and is only occasionally taken during its migrations, and appears to be solitary. Montagu says, "He once had an opportunity of seeing one swimming in a small pool of water left by the tide on the Sussex coast. It was continually dipping its beak into the water, as if feeding upon some insects, and so intent as to suffer him to approach within a few yards. It never attempted to dive, and when disturbed only flew a small distance, very like the Purre."

It breeds in the arctic regions, and its food consists of winged insects, worms, and mollusca.

## LOBIPES.

## LOBEFOOT.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* longum, gracile, debile, acutum, basi subdepressum, versus apicem paulò inclinatum; mandibulæ sulcatæ.

*Nares* minutæ, basales, laterales, membranâ circumdatæ.

*Pedes* tetradactyli, graciles; *digiti anteriores* a basi ad medium membranâ connexi, unde ad apicem membranis pinnatis instructi: *pollex* brevis, apice solo insistsens.

*Beak* long, slender, weak, pointed, slightly depressed at the base, and a little inclined towards its tip; the mandibles grooved.

*Nostrils* minute, basal, lateral, surrounded by a membrane.

*Legs* four-toed, slender; the *anterior toes* connected from the base to the middle with a membrane, from thence to the tip furnished with pinnated webs; the *hinder toe* short, resting on its tip only.

LOBIPES. Cuv.

TRINGA. Linn., Gmel.

PHALAROPUS. Briss., Lath., Temm., Sabine.

THESE birds may be distinguished from the Phalaropes, which they greatly resemble, by the more slender form of their beak; which somewhat re-

sembles that of the Sandpipers, and is but little depressed at the base.

The feet are in all respects similar to those of the Phalaropes.

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AMERICAN LOBEFOOT.

(*Lobipes Wilsoni*.)

*Lo. supra cinerea pennis castaneis variis, subtus alba, tectricibus alarum atro-cinereis, gulâ albâ.*

Lobefoot above ash-colour, varied with chesnut-coloured feathers, beneath white, the wing-coverts dark ash-colour, the throat white.

Phalaropus *Wilsoni*. *Sabine, Frank. Voy. App.* 691.

American Phalarope. *Sabine, l. c.*

DESCRIBED by Mr. Sabine, in the Appendix to Franklin's Journey to the Shores of the Polar Sea, and named by him as above in compliment to the distinguished author of American ornithology. The following is the notice given : " The specimen, when extended, measures ten inches and a half in length : the beak is ten inches and a quarter long, black, narrow at the base, and slender, the whole of its length having a very slight incurvation : the upper mandible is flattened and turned downwards a little at its termination, and covers the end of the lower mandible : the forehead and top of the head are a



clear pale ash-colour : from near the junction of the mandibles a narrow line on each side of the head passes through the eyes to the side of the neck, where it widens considerably, and is continued in a broad patch to the back ; this mark is at first black, but after it has passed the eye about half an inch, it gradually becomes a very deep chesnut : the chin and sides of the head between the above line are white : the neck is dingy white, slightly tinged with chesnut, darker near to the edges of the above patch : the belly and all the under parts are white : at the back of the neck is a white line between the two dark markings described above : the back and scapulars are dark ash-colour, in which some few chesnut feathers are mixed ; these are so disposed as to have the appearance of an irregular continuation of the dark chesnut patches on the sides of the neck : the whole of the wing-feathers and upper coverts are dark ash-colour ; the largest coverts and secondaries very slightly edged with white : under-coverts of the wings white : the two middle tail-feathers ash-colour ; the others the same on their outer web, having the inner mottled with ash-colour and white : upper tail-coverts ash-colour ; under tail-coverts white : the legs are black, naked near an inch above the knee : the tarsi are an inch and a quarter long, sharp, with a membrane before and at the back : the three fore toes lobed, with small curved black claws ; the centre toe the longest, and united at the base for a short distance to the outer ; hind toe three eighths of an inch long, and membranous."





RED LOBEFOOT.

To this he adds—"the specimen has much the appearance of being in its breeding dress, and having its plumage of that state nearly complete; the irregular disposition of the chesnut feathers on the back leads to a supposition, however, that some further change was wanting to make that part perfect."

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RED LOBEFOOT.

(*Lobipes hyperborea*.)

*Lo. supra grisea subtus alba, tectricibus alarum rufescentibus, gulâ albâ, maculâ latâ rufâ.*

Lobefoot above grey, beneath white, the wing-coverts reddish, the throat white, with a broad red spot.

Le Lobipède à hauss-col. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 495.

*Phalaropus hyperboreus.* *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 457. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 775. *Sabine, Linn. Trans.* xii. p. 535. *Sabine, Frank. Journ. App.* 690.

*Tringa hyperborea.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 675. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 249.

*Phalaropus cinereus.* *Briss. Orn.* 6. 15.

Le Phalarope cendré ou Phalarope de Sibérie. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 224. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 766.

Cock Coot-footed *Tringa.* *Edw. Birds, pl.* 143.

Red Phalarope. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 219. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 270. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 5. pl. 193. *Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 157. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. *Supp. and App.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 139. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* ix. 75.

Red-necked Phalarope. *Sower. Brit. Misc.* 1. pl. 10.

*Phalaropus Williamsii.* *Simmonds. Linn. Trans.* 8. 264.

IMMATURE OR YOUNG.—*Phalaropus fuscus*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2.

776. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 18.

*Tringa fusca*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 675.

*Tringa lobata*. *Brunnick. No.* 171.

Coot-footed *Tringa*. *Edw. Birds, pl.* 46.

Brown Phalarope. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 414. *Lath. Gen. Syn.*

5. 274.

ABOUT seven inches in length : beak black : irides brown : the top of the head, the nape, the sides of the breast, the space between the beak and the eye, and also a small streak behind the eyes, deep ash : the sides and fore part of the neck are bright red : the throat, the middle of the breast, and all the under parts of the body are pure white, with the exception of the flanks, which are marked with large ash-coloured spots : the back, the scapulars, the wing-coverts, and the two middle tail-feathers are deep black ; the feathers on the top of the back and the scapulars are deeply bordered with red, and of the wing-coverts tipped with a white margin : on the wing is a transverse white band : the lateral tail-feathers are ash, edged with a straight white band : the legs are ashy-green. The female differs only in having a few dashes of red surrounding the eyes, in having the red on the breast less extended and varied with ashy feathers, and also smaller and fewer spots on the flanks. The young have the top of the head, the occiput, a spot behind the eyes, and the nape dusky-brown : the back, the scapulars, and the two middle tail-feathers are also dusky-brown, but all the feathers are deeply edged with clear red : the quills and wing-coverts are dusky, edged and



tipped with whitish : on the wing is a broad transverse white band : the forehead, throat, fore part of the neck, breast, and the rest of the under parts of the body white ; with the sides of the breast and the flanks clouded with bright ash, and a slight tinge of yellowish on the sides of the neck : the inner part of the tarsus is yellow, the outer, and the toes are greenish-yellow.

This inhabits the rocks and shores of the northern seas, and is very abundant in the north-western Isles of Scotland, among the Orcades and the Hebrides : it is also common in Lapland, but rare towards the more southern parts of Europe : in England it is very scarce ; but has been shot in Yorkshire. It breeds in the Hebridal Islands in the marshes, and lays four eggs of the shape of those of the Snipe, but much less, of an olive colour blotched with dusky.

# RECURVIROSTRA.      AVOSET.

## *Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> longissimum, gracile, debile, depressum, valde recurvatum, apice flexili acuto; mandibulæ supra infraque sulcatæ.	<i>Beak</i> very long, slender, weak, depressed, much recurved its tip flexible and acute; the mandibles grooved above and beneath.
<i>Nares</i> longæ, lineares.	<i>Nostrils</i> long, linear.
<i>Pedes</i> graciles, longæ, tetradactyli; <i>digiti antici</i> membranâ fere ad apicem connexi; <i>pollex</i> brevis, a terâ elevatus.	<i>Legs</i> slender, long, four-toed; the <i>anterior toes</i> connected nearly to the tip by a membrane; the <i>hinder toe</i> short, elevated from the ground.

## RECURVIROSTRA Auctorum.

THE birds of this singular genus have the feet palmed nearly to the tips of the toes, in which respect they approach very close to the NATATORES, or Swimming Birds, but the length of the leg renders them incapable of using them for that purpose: they are still closer allied, however, to the GRALLÆ, with which order they agree in having their tarsi elongated,





COMMON AVOCET.

their thighs naked about one half, their beak long, slender, pointed, smooth, and elastic, and their manner of life similar. Their great peculiarities consist of their beak being strongly turned upwards, and in having their hinder toe very short.

They generally frequent brackish water at the mouths of large rivers, preferring those places that are covered with mud, or are just shallow enough for them to wade in: they migrate and live in pairs; their flight is very rapid; and their food consists principally of insects.

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COMMON AVOSET.

(*Recurvirostra Avocetta*.)

*RE. alba, pileo fasciisque alarum tribus nigris.*

White Avoset with the top of the head, and three fasciæ on the wings, black.

*Recurvirostra Avocetta.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 256. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 693. *Raii, Syn.* 117. *A. Briss. Orn.* 6. 538. 47. f. 2. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 786. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 380.

*L'Avocette.* *Buff. Ois.* 8. 466. pl. 38. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 353.

*Scooping Avocette.* *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 228. pl. 80. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 503. *P. Alb. Birds*, 1. pl. 101. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 293. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 263. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.

*Avocetta or Avoset.* *Don. Brit. Birds*, pl. 66. *Lew. Brit. Birds*, 6. pl. 202. *Walc. Syn.* 2. 165. *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 2. 158. *Leach, Zool. Misc.* 2. 114. *Atk. Compend.* 178.

A HIGHLY elegant species: about eighteen inches in length: its entire plumage is of a beautiful pure



white, with the exception of the top of the head, the hinder part of the neck, the greater and lesser scapulars, the wing-coverts, and the quills, which are deep black: its beak is also black: its irides are reddish-brown: its legs are ashy-blue. The young previous to moulting resemble the old in the disposition of their colours, but the parts that become black in them are strongly shaded with brown in these: the brown-black on the head does not extend beyond the occiput; that of the scapulars is edged with red, and all the feathers of these parts, and tipped with a small border of red-ash: the legs are ash-coloured: the tarsi are thick and channelled before. After the first autumnal moult, and throughout the first year, the outer edges of the scapular feathers are tinged with reddish.

Native of the greater portion of Europe, but scarce towards the north. Found also in Siberia, and in profusion on the borders of the salt lakes of Tartary, and of the Caspian Sea. Not uncommon in various parts of England, breeding in the fens of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, and on Romney Marsh, Kent, in great plenty. They lay two eggs about the size of those of a pigeon, white, tinged with green, and marked with large black spots: they are said to be very tenacious of their young: when the female is frightened off her nest, she counterfeits lameness; and when a flock is disturbed, they fly round in repeated circles, making a shrill noise, resembling the word *twit* twice repeated. In winter they assemble in small flocks of six or seven, frequenting the shores, particularly at the mouths of large rivers or inlets of

the sea, in search of worms and marine insects, which they scoop out of the mud or sand, and on which they leave a semicircular impression from their beaks. Although their feet appear calculated for swimming, they do not appear to be used for that purpose, but rather for support upon the soft mud, from whence they obtain their food. Montagu relates an instance of one being wounded in the wing, and floating with the tide for a considerable distance, when it was taken up alive without its ever attempting to swim. They frequently, however, wade about up to the belly in water. They are very active and lively in their motions, and are perpetually moving about.

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AMERICAN AVOSET.

(*Recurvirostra Americana*.)

RE. *corpore albo nigroque vario, capite collo pectoreque rufescentibus.*

Avoset with the body varied with black and white, the head, neck, and breast reddish.

*Recurvirostra Americana.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 693. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 787.

Avosetta. Dampier, *Voyage*, 3. p. 123. f. 3.

American Avoset. Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 241. pl. 21. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 295. pl. 92. Leach, *Zool. Misc.* 2. 114. pl. 101.

THIS is rather larger than the European species, but equally elegant in its form: its beak is black: the forehead dusky white: the head, neck, and upper

part of the breast are of a deep rufous white, palest on the throat and fore part of the neck : the lower parts of the neck behind are white : the back is black : greater and lesser wing-coverts, the outer parts of the wing and the quills are black : the middle coverts, and some of the secondaries are white, and of the latter a few are tinged with ash-colour : the under parts of the body from the breast are pure white : the legs are dusky. Inhabits North America.

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## NEW HOLLAND AVOSET.

(Recurvirostra Novæ Hollandiæ.)

RE. *corpore albo nigroque vario, capite colloque rufescentibus.*

Avozet with the body varied with black and white, the head and neck reddish.

NATIVE of New Holland, and greatly resembling the former species ; but the red colour of the neck does not extend so far down, and the black fasciæ on the wings are differently disposed.

## ORIENTAL AVOSET.

(Recurvirostra orientalis.)

*RE. alba, alis nigris.*

White Avoset with black wings.

*Recurvirostra orientalis. Cuv. Reg. Anim. 1. 496.*

CUVIER describes this species as being entirely white, with black wings and red legs. It inhabits the coasts of the Indian Seas.

## HIMANTOPUS. LONGSHANKS.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* gracile, longum, rotundatum, in medio subinflexum, ferè lævigatum, acutum: mandibulæ a basi ad medium lateratim canaliculatæ.

*Nares* elongatæ, lineares.

*Pedes* tridactyli; *digiti* exteriores basi membranâ latâ coaliti; *tarsi* longissimi, tenues, debiles.

*Beak* slender, long, rounded, somewhat inflexed in the middle, nearly smooth, pointed: the mandibles laterally sulcated from the base to the middle.

*Nostrils* elongated, linear.

*Legs* three-toed; the *outer toes* joined at their base by a broad membrane; the *shanks* very long, slender, and weak.

HIMANTOPUS. Ray, Briss., Cuv., Leach, &c.

CHARADRIUS. Linn., Gmel., Lath.

RECURVIROSTRA. Wils.

OF this highly singular and interesting genus there are but two species known, which, in addition to the characters above given, may be further distinguished by having the wings very long, with the first quill exceeding the rest in length: the claws are also very





BLACK-WINGED LONGSHANKS.



small, and much flattened : the legs are disproportionately long, and are extremely thin and slender, and so flexible that they will bend considerably without fracture : the toes are three in number, and placed forwards ; the two outer ones being connected by a broad membrane from the base nearly to the middle, and the two inner ones by a small basal membrane only. Their manners are so fully detailed in the following pages, that any mention of them here is unnecessary.

## BLACK-WINGED LONGSHANKS.

(Himantopus melanopterus.)

*Hi. albus, occipite nucha dorso alisque nigris.*

White Longshanks with the occiput, nape, back, and wings black.

*Himantopus melanopterus.* *Horsfield. Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 194.*

*Himantopus atropterus.* *Meijer. Temm. man. d'Orn. 338.*

*Himantopus.* *Raii, Syn. p. 106. Briss. Orn. 5. 33. pl. 3. f. 1.*

*Charadrius himantopus.* *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 255. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 690. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 741.*

*Recurvirostra himantopus.*—Long-legged Avoset. *Wils. Amer. Orn. v. vii. 48. pl. lviii. f. 2.*

*L'Echasse.* *Buff. Ois. 8. 114. pl. 8. Buff. Pl. Enl. 878. Cuv. Reg. Anim. 1. 496.*

*Echasse à manteau noir.* *Temm. l. c. Id. 2 Edit. ii. 528.*

Long-legged Plover. *Penn. Brit. Zool. 2. 209. Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 405. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 195. Lath. Syn. Sup. 252.*

*White, Hist. Selb. f. p. 258. Lew. Brit. Birds, 3. pl. 182.*

*Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 159. *Don. Brit. Birds*, 3. *pl.* 55. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. *and Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 2. 4. *Shaw, Mat. Misc.* *pl.* 195. *Shaw, Zool. Lect.* 1. *pl.* 80. *Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 312.

YOUNG.—*Himantopus mexicanus.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 36.

THIS remarkable bird measures, from the end of the beak to that of the tail, thirteen inches, but to the end of the claws nearly eighteen : its beak is nearly two inches and a half long, slender and black : the irides are red : the forehead, round the eyes, the neck, breast, and all the under parts, are pure white, shaded on the breast and belly with rose-colour : the occiput and nape are black, or dusky spotted with white : the back and wings are black, glossed with green : the tail is ash-colour : the legs are deep vermilion. In the old males, the nape (and sometimes the occiput) becomes white. The female is smaller : the black on the back and wings is not glossed with green, but is of a brownish cast. The young have the legs orange-colour : the feathers of the back and wings brown edged with whitish, those on the top of the head, the occiput, and the nape are greyish-black, with whitish borders.

A very general inhabitant of the temperate and tropical regions of the globe ; occurring in plenty on the borders of the sea, and saline lakes of Asia, but less frequently on those of Europe and Africa : it is also found in America. Several specimens have been shot in Britain at various periods. Sibbald mentions two being shot in Scotland, Pennant one at Oxford, and White, of Selbourne, procured one (out of a flock of six) that was seen on the borders of a large lake,

lying between Woolmer forest and the town of Farnham, in the county of Surry. Another is recorded by Shaw to have been shot in Anglesea in the year 1793.

Wilson has given some very interesting notices in his American Ornithology relative to the manners, &c. of this bird, which I shall extract for the benefit of such of my readers as do not possess that valuable work. "It arrives," he says, "on the sea-coast of New Jersey about the 25th of April, in small detached flocks of twenty or thirty together. These sometimes again subdivide into lesser parties; but it rarely happens that a pair is found solitary, as during the breeding season they usually associate in small companies. On their first arrival, and indeed during the whole of their residence, they inhabit those particular parts of the salt marshes, pretty high up towards the land, that are broken into numerous shallow pools, but are not usually overflowed by the tide during the summer. These pools or ponds are generally so shallow, that with their long legs these birds can easily wade them in every direction; and as they abound with minute shell-fish and multitudes of aquatic insects and their larvæ, besides the eggs and spawn of others deposited in the soft mud below, these birds find here an abundant supply of food, and are almost continually seen wading about in such places, often up to the breast in water. In the vicinity of these bald places, as they are called by the country people, and at the distance of forty or fifty yards off, among the thick tufts of grass, one of these small associations, consisting perhaps of six or eight



pair, takes up its residence during the breeding season. About the first week in May they begin to construct their nests, which are at first slightly formed of a small quantity of old grass, scarcely sufficient to keep the eggs from the wet marsh. As they lay and sit, however, either dreading the rise of the tides, or for some other purpose, the nest is increased in height with dry twigs of a shrub very common in the marshes, roots of the salt-grass, sea-weed, and various other substances, the whole weighing between two and three pounds. This habit of adding materials to the nest after the female begins sitting is common to almost all other birds that breed in the marshes. The eggs are four in number, of a dark-yellowish clay colour, thickly marked with large blotches of black. These nests are often placed within fifteen or twenty yards of each other; but the greatest harmony seems to prevail among the proprietors. While the females are sitting, the males are either wading through the ponds, or roaming over the adjoining marshes; but should a person make his appearance, the whole collect together in the air, flying with their long legs extended behind them, keeping up a continual yelping note of *click-click-click*. Their flight is steady, and not in short sudden jerks like that of the Plover. As they frequently alight upon the bare marsh, they drop their wings, stand with their legs half bent, and tremble as if unable to sustain the burthen of their bodies: in this ridiculous posture they will sometimes stand for several minutes, uttering a crying sound, while, from the corresponding quiverings of their wings, and

long legs, they seem to balance themselves with great difficulty. This singular manœuvre is, no doubt, intended to induce a belief that they may be easily caught, and so turn the attention of the person from the pursuit of their nests and young to themselves. They will occasionally swim for a few feet when they chance, in wading, to lose their depth.

“ The name by which this bird is known on the sea-coast is the Stilt, or Tilt, or Longshanks. They are but sparingly dispersed over the marshes, having, as has been already observed, their particular favourite spots, while, in large intermediate tracts, there are few or none to be found. They occasionally visit the shore, wading about in the water and in the mud in search of food, which they scoop up very dexterously with their delicately-formed bills. On being wounded while in the water, they attempt to escape by diving, at which they are by no means expert. In autumn their flesh is tender, and well tasted. They seldom raise more than one brood in the season, and depart for the south early in September. As they are well known in Jamaica, it is probable some of them may winter in that and other of the West India islands.”

Dr. Horsfield found this species in the island of Java; but he observes that the Javanese specimens differ from those of Europe in having the tint of cinereous on the tail much paler.

## NEW HOLLAND LONGSHANKS.

(Himantopus Grallarius.)

HI. *cærulescens nigro striatus, subtus albus striis fuscis, maculâ aurium fuscâ.*

Cærulescent Longshanks striated with black, beneath white with brown stripes; a brown spot on the ears.

Charadrius Grallarius. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lxvi.*

High-legged Plover. *Lath. Syn. Sup. ii. 319.*

“ BEAK black: the crown, back, and wings blue-grey, marked with black streaks, largest on the back and crown: irides yellow: beneath the eyes, on the ears, a large patch of brown: the under parts are dusky white, streaked on the neck and breast with pale brown: inner ridge of the wing ferruginous: quills black. It stands very high upon its legs, not much less so than the Long-legged Plover (the preceding species); the colour of them pale blue. Inhabits New South Wales.” Dr. Latham has given the above description of this species, from which there can be little doubt that it belongs to the present genus.

## PHÆNICOPTERUS. FLAMINGO.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* grossum, validum, altior quam latior, denticulatum, ad apicem conicum; mandibulâ superiore subitò incurvatâ, ad apicem inferioris inclinans.

*Nares* longitudinales, in medio rostri sitæ.

*Collum* longissimum.

*Pedes* longissimi, tetradactyli, palmati; *digiti* antici membranâ lunatâ connexi; *pollex* parvus, brevis.

*Beak* thick, strong, higher than broad, slightly toothed, conic towards the tip; the upper mandible suddenly bent down, and inclining towards the tip of the inferior one.

*Nostrils* longitudinal, placed in the middle of the beak.

*Neck* very long.

*Legs* very long, four-toed, palmated; the *anterior toes* connected by a lunated membrane; the *hinder toe* small and short.

## PHÆNICOPTERUS Auctorum.

**F**LAMINGOES inhabit the temperate and tropical climates of the globe, usually frequenting the sea-coasts: they subsist on various insects, mollusca, and the fry of fish: they assemble in flocks during the period of incubation: they moult but once during the year, but the young do not attain their full plumage for several years. Notwithstanding the toes

are furnished with webs, these birds, from the length of their legs, are incapable of swimming: the principal use of these membranes appears to be that of supporting the birds on the muddy shores, where they reside and obtain their subsistence.

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RED FLAMINGO.

(*Phœnicopterus ruber*.)

Рн. *ruber*, *remigibus nigris*.

Red Flamingo with the quills black.

*Phœnicopterus ruber*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 230. *Gmel. Syst.*

*Nat.* 1. 612. *Raii, Syn.* 117. 2.—190. 1. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 537.

*pl.* 47. *f.* 1. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. 788.

Le Flammant. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 475. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 63. *Cur. Reg. Anim.* 1. 505.

Le Flammant rouge. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 378. *Id.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 587.

Red Flamingo. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. No. 422. *Catesby, Carol.*

1. *pl.* 73, 74. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 299. *pl.* 93. *Lath. Syn.*

*Sup.* 263. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* viii. p. 45. *pl.* lxi. *f.* 4.

THE body of this very extraordinary bird is scarcely larger than that of a Goose; nevertheless, its legs and neck are of such disproportionate length, that the bird measures from the point of the beak to the tip of the claws, no less than six feet, and to the tip of the tail four feet and upwards. Its curiously constructed beak is four inches and a quarter long, with its base and the cere whitish-yellow; from thence to its curvature of a blood-red, and its tip black: its





RED. FLAMINGO .



head, neck, wings, tail, and the under parts of the body are of a beautiful red, most brilliant on the wings: the back and scapulars are of a rosy-red: the quills are deep black: the secondary feathers are very long, and reach considerably over the quills: the legs are deep red. The female is smaller, and the plumage is less brilliant in colour. The young, previous to moulting, have all the plumage ash-coloured, with the secondaries and tail nearly black. After the first year they become of a dirty white, with the secondaries dusky brown, edged with white: the bases of the wing-coverts are white tinged with rose colour, and tipped with black: the tail-feathers are irregularly spotted with dusky brown: the base of the beak is livid: at this period their length is about three feet. After two years the wings become of a deeper red, and the plumage is more tinged with rose colour; and in the third year the plumage is fully coloured.

These birds inhabit the warm climates of Africa, Asia, and America, and occasionally migrate into the southern parts of Europe, being sometimes met with at Marseilles, and in Spain and Italy. Except in breeding time they are generally found in flocks, and at a distance appear like a regiment of soldiers: their food consists principally of small fish and water insects, which they take by plunging their beak and part of their head into the water, and from time to time trampling the bottom with their feet, to disturb the mud in order to raise up their prey: when feeding they are said to twist their neck in such a manner, that the upper part of the beak is applied to the ground: during this time they are silent, and one of

the number is said to stand sentinel ; and upon the appearance of the least danger he gives a loud scream, and instantly the whole flock is on the wing ; and, when thus roused, they all join in the noise, and fill the air with their screams, which have been compared to the sound of a trumpet.

Their nest is of singular construction : it is formed of mud, in the shape of a hillock, with a cavity at the top : in this the female generally lays two white eggs, of the size of those of a goose, but somewhat larger. The hillock is of such a height as to admit of the bird's sitting on it, or rather standing, as her legs are placed one on each side at full length. Linnæus says that she will sometimes lay her eggs on the projecting part of a low rock, provided it be sufficiently convenient to admit of her legs being placed as before mentioned. The young are not able to fly till a long time after they are hatched : but they can previously run with amazing swiftness. They are sometimes caught at this age, and are easily tamed. In a few days they become familiar, and will even eat out of the hand ; and they are said to drink a large quantity of sea-water. But though easily rendered domestic, it is difficult to rear them, as they are apt to decline from the want of their natural food.

These beautiful birds were much esteemed by the Romans, who often used them in their grand sacrifices and sumptuous entertainments. Their flesh is thought tolerably good food ; and the tongue was looked upon by the ancients as the most delicious of all eatables : in fact, the Roman emperors considered them as the highest luxury ; and we have an account

of one of them, who procured fifteen hundred Flamingoes' tongues to be served up in a single dish.

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## DWARF FLAMINGO.

(*Phœnicopterus parvus*.)

*PH. rufus, remigibus rectricibusque nigris, tectricibus superioribus rufo nigroque fasciatis.*

Red Flamingo with the quills and tail-feathers black, the upper coverts fasciated with red and black.

*Phœnicopterus parvus.* Vieill. *Anal. d'une Nouv. Orn. Elém.* p. 69.

THIS species is described by Vieillot in the above-quoted work: he says that it is red; with its superior coverts banded with red and black: the quills and tail-feathers of the latter colour: the beak and legs red.

Inhabits Africa: probably the young of the last described.

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## CHILI FLAMINGO.

(*Phœnicopterus Chilensis*.)

*PH. ruber, remigibus albis.*

Red Flamingo with white quills.

*Phœnicopterus Chilensis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 613. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 789.

Chili Flamingo. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* ii. 330.



THIS bird, measuring from the point of the beak to the tips of the claws, is five feet in length; and the body itself is about one foot: its back and wings are of a fine red colour, and the rest of the plumage of a beautiful white: the head is very small, and slightly crested. It differs from the European species in having the quills of a pure white, whereas in that bird they are deep black.

It inhabits Chili, frequenting the fresh waters: the inhabitants are said to set a high value upon this bird, as it furnishes them with the beautiful feathers with which they adorn their helmets and spears: their wings they convert into fans.

## RALLUS. RAIL.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> capite longius, subgracile, rectum, basi compressum, ad apicem paulò cylindricum; mandibulâ superiore canaliculatâ.	<i>Beak</i> longer than the head, rather slender, straight, compressed at the base, somewhat cylindrical at the tip; the upper mandible grooved.
<i>Nares</i> laterales in sulco sitæ, membranulâ semiclausæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral, placed in a groove, and half closed by a membrane.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, fissi; <i>digitis</i> tribus anticis, uno portico.	<i>Legs</i> four-toed, cleft, with three <i>toes</i> before and one behind.

RALLUS. Linn., Gmel., Lath., Cuv., Vieil., &c.

SCOLOPAX. Gmel.

FULICA. Gmel., Lath.

GALLINULA. Gmel., Lath.

PORPHYRIO. Briss.

THE Rails have the body of a very compressed form, and the wings of a mediocral length, and rounded, with the first quill shorter than the second, third, or fourth, which are the longest. They seldom fly, but run or swim with celerity: they are partial

to the vicinity of large ponds or lakes, the borders of which are well clothed with plants. They feed on insects, snails, and worms, and also upon vegetables and seeds.

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WATER RAIL.

(*Rallus aquaticus*.)

*RA. alis griseis fusco maculatis, hypochondriis albo maculatis, rostro subtus fulvo, pedibus virescentibus.*

Rail with grey wings spotted with brown, the flanks spotted with white, the beak beneath fulvous, the legs greenish.

*Rallus aquaticus.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 262. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 712. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 151. *pl.* 12. *f.* 2. *Raii, Syn.* 113. *A. Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 754.

*Rallus sericeus.* *Leach, Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 33.

*Scolopax obscura.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 663.

*Le Rale d'eau.* *Buff. Ois.* 8. 154. *pl.* 13. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 749. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 442. *Id.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 683.

*Le Rale d'eau d'Europe.* *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 500.

*Water Rail, Bilcock, Brook-ouzel.* *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 214. *Alb. Birds,* 1. *pl.* 77. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 227. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 5. *pl.* 189. *Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 171. *Don. Brit. Birds,* 5. *pl.* 104. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. and *Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. *pl.* ii. *p.* 13.

THE Common Rail measures scarcely twelve inches in length: its beak is red shaded with brown at its tip: its irides are orange: the throat is whitish: the sides of the head, its neck, breast, and belly, are of an ashy-lead colour: all the feathers on the upper parts of the body are reddish-brown, with a deep





WATER RAIL.



black mark in the centre of each : the flanks are deep black, transversely rayed with white bars : the under tail-coverts are white : the legs are lead-coloured. The young of the year have the middle of the belly of a brown-red, and are destitute of the white band on the sides.

This bird is not very common in Britain, though it is found throughout the country, and continues with us all the year : it is said to be very numerous in the northern countries of Europe, migrating southward during the severity of winter : it is very abundant also in Germany, France, and Holland. It is a shy and solitary species, affecting low damp situations, overgrown with sedges, reeds, and coarse herbage, among which it shelters, and is seldom put to flight unless pressed by the dogs, rather depending on its legs for safety ; but when once flushed it is easily shot, as it flies in a heavy and awkward manner, with its legs hanging down : it runs, however, very quickly, and frequently flits up its tail. It swims, and even dives well occasionally ; but it delights in shallow water where it can wade through without swimming. Its nest is constructed of sedges and coarse grass, amongst the thickest aquatic plants : it lays from six to ten eggs, of a yellowish colour, spotted with red-brown. Its principal food consists of worms, slugs, and insects.

## VIRGINIAN RAIL.

(Rallus Virginianus.)

RA. *superne fuscus, infra fusco-rufescens, rectricibus fuscis, superciliis gulâque albis.*

Rail above brown, beneath reddish-brown, the tail-feathers brown, the eyebrows and throat white.

Rallus Virginianus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 263. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 716. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 175.

Rallus aquaticus.  $\beta$ . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 755.

Rallus Pennsylvanicus. *Briss. Orn. Supp.* 138.

American Water Rail. *Edw. Birds, pl.* 279.

Virginian Rail. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 408. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 228. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 7. 109. *pl. lxii. f.* 1.

GIVEN as a variety of the preceding by Latham, in his Index, but it is considerably smaller than that bird, and differs in many other respects, as shown by the following description. It is ten inches in length : its beak dusky red : cheeks and line above the eyes ash-colour ; lores and near the lower eyelid white : irides red : crown and all the upper parts black, streaked with brown, the centre of each feather being black : wing-coverts hazel-brown, inclining to chestnut : quills plain deep dusky : chin white : throat, breast, and belly orange-brown : sides and vent black, tipped with white : legs and feet dull red-brown : edge of the bend of the wing white. The female is somewhat less, and differs in having the breast much paler, and more white on the chin and throat.

Native of North America, where it is migratory : it appears in Pennsylvania early in May, and leaves

in November: the females begin to lay soon after their arrival, constructing their nests of old grass and rushes: they deposit from six to ten eggs, of a dirty-white or cream-colour, sprinkled with specks of reddish and pale purple, most so at the larger end. Their chief food consists of small snails, worms, and larvæ; but towards autumn they sometimes devour seeds. Like the former bird, they affect the marshy and damp parts of the country, especially the borders of the fresh water streamlets that flow through the salt marshes; its habits are in other respects very similar to those of the preceding species.

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LONG-BILLED RAIL.

(*Rallus longirostris*.)

*RA. corpore supra cinereo fusco maculato, subtus ferrugineo-albo, hypochondriis albo transversim undatis, rostro ferrugineo.*

Rail with the body above spotted with cinereous and brown, beneath rusty-white, the flanks transversely undulated with white, the beak rust-colour.

*Rallus longirostris.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 718. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 759.

Le Rale à long bec de Cayenne. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 163. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 849.

Long-billed Rail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 237.

LENGTH nine inches and a half: beak rather long and stout, ferruginous, with its tip dusky: the prevailing colour of the upper parts of the body faint

cinereous; the shafts of each feather being dashed with dusky; the chin is nearly white: the rest of the under parts of the body are rusty-white, the sides of the body being striated as in the Common Rail: legs pale straw-colour. Inhabits Cayenne.

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VARIEGATED RAIL.

(*Rallus variegatus*.)

*RA. nigro alboque maculatim variegatus, remigibus caudâque fuscis, tectricibus alarum fuscis albo striatis, rostro fulvo, pedibus flavis.*

Rail variegated and spotted with black and white, the quills and tail brown, the wing-coverts brown striped with white, the beak fulvous, the legs yellow.

*Rallus variegatus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 718. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 760.

Le Rale tacheté de Cayenne. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 165. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 775.

Variegated Rail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 237.

INHABITS Cayenne: its length is eleven inches: its beak is yellowish: the back part of the head dusky: the rest of the head, neck, and body are irregularly spotted with black and white, the sides of the latter being streaked transversely as in the Common Rail: the wing-coverts are brown dashed with white: the wings brown: chin white: tail dusky, some of the middle feathers edged with white: legs yellow.

## GULAR RAIL.

(Rallus gularis.)

RA. *nigro-fuscus, albo undulatus, fronte vertice occipite et cervice supra ferrugineis, gulâ albâ, jugulo pectoreque intense plumbeis, abdomine albo fasciato.*

Black-brown Rail undulated with white, with the forehead, crown, occiput, and cervix above rust-coloured, the throat white, the jugulum and breast deep lead-colour, the abdomen barred with white.

Rallus gularis. *Horsf. Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 196.*

INHABITS Java : called *Tikussan*. Length twelve inches.

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 CAYENNE RAIL.

(Rallus Cayanensis.)

RA. *griseo-fuscus, pectore abdomineque superiore rufis, dorso alisque olivaceis, gulâ albidâ, rostro luteo, pedibus rubris.*

Grey-brown Rail, with the breast and upper part of the abdomen red, the back and wings olivaceous, the throat whitish, the beak luteous, the legs red.

Fulica Cayanensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 700. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 767.*

Grande Poule d'eau de Cayenne. *Buff. Ois. 8. 182. Buff. Pl. Enl. 352.*

Cayenne Gallinule. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 252.*

A LARGE species, measuring eighteen inches in length : its beak is yellow, with its tip dusky : the



chin, sides of the head, and part of the front of the neck, greyish-white; the rest of the head and neck, the lower belly, thighs, and tail, are dusky grey-brown: the breast, upper part of the belly and quills, bright reddish-rufous: the back and wing-coverts are dull white: the legs are red. The young are wholly grey till after the first moult. This bird inhabits Guiana and Cayenne, and preys on small fish and insects, and is common in the marshy places.

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VARIABLE RAIL.

(*Rallus varians*.)

*RA. fuscus nigro alboque maculatus et striatus, corpore subtus superciliisque cinereis vel griseis.*

Brown Rail spotted and striated with black and white, with the body beneath and eyebrows cinereous or griseous.

*Rallus Philippensis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 756.  $\beta$ . 8.

Philippine Rail, var. A. B. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 231, 232. *pl.* 86.

THE first variety of this species is figured and described by Latham as below. "Length ten inches: beak an inch and a quarter, and brown: nostrils in a long furrow: the head and sides, taking in the eye and nape, ferruginous-chesnut: from the base of the beak over the eye passes a pale streak almost to the hind head: the upper part of the body brown, but each feather marked with a black and white transverse stripe near the end, giving the appearance of

black and white stripes on a brown ground : the hind part of the neck appears striated, but on the back more like spots, and more white than black : the rump is plain : the under parts from the chin, and down the middle to the breast, ash-colour ; but the neck, on the sides, the breast, and belly, are striated with black and white : vent pale ferruginous-brown : the wing-coverts not to be distinguished in markings from the back : quills spotted brown and white : the tail is very little longer than the wings : the legs are flesh-colour : claws brown. Inhabits Otaheite."

The variety "has the head paler, and the streak over the eye grey : the hind part of the neck transversely striated brown and white : the middle of the back and scapulars white, with a very little mixture of brown on the first : wing-coverts olive-brown, transversely blotched with white ; second quills white on the inner webs, on the outer olive-brown ; the greater quills olive-brown, marked with large ferruginous spots ; the first wholly white, the second white within : tail even with the end of the quills, barred olive-brown and white : all the under parts white : beak and legs pale yellow-brown. Inhabits Tongataboo."

## PHILIPPINE RAIL.

(Rallus Philippensis.)

*RA. fuscus subtus griseo fasciatus, superciliis albis, collo subtus rufescente.*

Brown Rail fasciated beneath with griseous, the eyebrows white, the neck reddish beneath.

Rallus Philippensis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 263. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 714. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 163. *pl.* 14. *f.* 1. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 756.

Le Rale des Philippines. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 160. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 774. Philippine Rail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 230.

VERY similar to the Variable Rail, and in length eleven inches: beak grey: over each eye is a streak of white, reaching to the hind head; and beneath this, passing through the eyes, is a broader one: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body are dusky, with the edges of the feathers rufous-grey: some of the scapulars are spotted with white: the wings are varied with spots of white and chesnut; the greater coverts are barred with the latter colour: the quills are brown, the outer edge of the two first marked with white, and towards the shaft with chesnut; the rest with the last colour only: the throat is dirty white: fore part of the neck rufous-grey, indistinctly marked with transverse brownish bands: the breast, sides, and thighs, barred grey and brown: the belly nearly white, but slightly barred with grey and brown: the tail is dusky, edged with rufous-grey; and the feathers spotted on the inner web with chesnut, the two

middle ones excepted : legs grey. Inhabits the Philippine Islands.

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STRIATED RAIL.

(*Rallus striatus*.)

*RA. nigricans albo undulatus, gulâ albidâ, collo postice castaneo.*  
 Dusky Rail undulated with white, with the throat whitish, the neck chesnut behind.

*Rallus striatus.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 262. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 714.

*Rallus Philippensis.*  $\gamma$ . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 756.

*Rallus Philippensis striatus.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 167. *pl.* 14. *f.* 2.

Le Tiklin rayé. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 161.

Philippine Rail, var. C. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 232.

THIS is considered by Latham as a variety of the Philippine Rail, but it appears to be distinct from that species : it is in length only eight inches and a quarter : its beak is horn-coloured : the crown of the head is varied with dusky and chesnut : the hind part of the neck is plain chesnut ; its lower part, with the back and scapulars, are dusky brown, sprinkled with whitish spots : the rump and tail-coverts are the same, but paler : the wing-coverts are transversely streaked with white : the quills are deep brown, with the outer webs barred with rufous-white, and the inner with white : the throat is rufous-white : the cheeks, fore part of the neck, breast, and upper parts of the belly are ash-colour, tinged with olive : the lower parts of

the belly, sides, and thighs, are barred with dusky and white: the tail is dusky brown, barred with white: the legs are grey-brown. Inhabits the Philippine Islands.

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BANDED RAIL.

(*Rallus torquatus*.)

RA. *fuscus subtus albo undulatus, lineâ infrâ oculos albâ.*

Brown Rail undulated beneath with white, with a white line beneath the eyes.

*Rallus torquatus.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 262. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 714. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 170. pl. 15. f. 1. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 757.

Le Tiklin à collier. Buff. *Ois.* 8. 162.

Banded Rail. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 233.

LENGTH twelve inches: beak grey-brown: from the base of the beak a streak of white passes under each eye, and finishes some way behind it: cheeks and throat dusky black: the upper parts of the plumage are brown tinged with olive; the under parts are transversely streaked with black and white, except a chesnut collar at the lower part of the neck; the three first quills are banded with white on their inner webs, and the six following with chesnut; they have all pale edges: the tail is brown: the thighs are barred with brown and white: the legs are grey-brown. Native of the Philippine Islands.



## STRIPED RAIL.

(Rallus quadristrigatus.)

RA. *supra fuscus gilvo mixtus, subtus pallidior, gula albidâ, capite supra nigricante, utrinque strigis duabus albis.*

Rail above brown mixed with yellowish, beneath paler, with the throat whitish, the head above dusky, with two white strigæ on each side.

Rallus quadristrigatus. *Horsfield. Linn. Trans. xiii. 196.*

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Inhabits Java.

## BROWN RAIL.

(Rallus fuscus.)

RA. *fuscus, crisso albo undulato, pedibus flavis.*

Brown Rail with the vent undulated with white, the legs yellow.

Rallus fuscus. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 262. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 713.*

*Briss. Orn. 5. 173. pl. 15. f. 2. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 757.*

*Horsfield. Linn. Trans. xiii. 196.*

Le Rale brun des Philippines. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 773.*

Le Tiklin brun. *Buff. Ois. 8. 161.*

Brown Rail. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 233.*

LENGTH seven inches : beak short and brown : the upper parts of the plumage also brown : the under parts reddish-brown, palest on the throat : the lower part of the belly inclining to grey : the tail is barred

with black and white beneath : the legs are yellow.  
Inhabits the Philippine Islands and Java.

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## RED-NECKED RAIL.

(*Rallus ruficollis*.)

*RA. corpore subtus nigro, dorso fusco-viridis, collo subtus pectoreque rufis.*

Rail with the body black beneath, the back brownish-green, the neck beneath and breast red.

*Fulica ruficollis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 700.

*Gallinula ruficollis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 767.

Black-bellied Gallinule. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 253.

LENGTH seventeen inches : base of the beak red, tip yellow : the crown of the head is brown : the hind part of the neck ashy-brown : the back and quills greenish-brown, the last edged with rufous : the chin white : the fore part of the neck and breast bright rufous : the belly, thighs, vent, and rump black : the sides of the body and under wing-coverts transversely barred with rufous and black : legs red, and rather long. Native place uncertain : supposed to be Cayenne.

## CLAPPER RAIL.

(Rallus crepitans.)

RA. *olivaceo fuscus, gulâ albâ, collo subtus pectoreque fusco-flavescentibus, hypochondriis cinereo alboque transversim lineatis.*

Olive-brown Rail with the throat white, the neck beneath and breast brownish-yellow, the flanks transversely lined with grey and white.

Rallus crepitans. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 713. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 756.

Clapper Rail. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 407. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 229. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* vii. p. 112. *pl. lxii. f.* 2.

FOURTEEN inches in length : the beak reddish : the irides dark red : crown, neck, and back black, streaked with dingy brown ; chin, and line over the eye, brownish-white : auricles dusky : neck before and entire breast red-orange-brown : wing-coverts dark chesnut : quills plain dusky : legs reddish-brown : flanks and vent black, tipped or barred with white. Both sexes are similar. The young of the first year have the upper parts of an olive-brown, streaked with pale slate : wings pale olive-brown : chin and part of the throat white : breast ash-colour, tinged with brown : legs and feet pale horn-colour.

This species is excessively abundant in the United States of North America, frequenting the salt marshes and swampy shores : it is migratory, and makes its appearance on the coast of New Jersey towards the end of April, and retires late in September. About

the middle of May, according to Wilson, they generally commence laying and building at the same time; the first egg being usually dropped in a slight cavity, lined with a little dry grass pulled for the purpose, which, as the number of the eggs increase to their usual complement, ten, is gradually added to, until it rises to the height of twelve inches or more: the eggs are of a pale clay-colour, spotted with dark red, and are alleged to be admirable eating. The young about the age of three weeks are covered with black down, with the exception of a spot of white on the auricles, and a streak of the same along the side of the breast, belly, and fore part of the thigh. Their food consists chiefly of molluscous animals, but they occasionally devour small crabs.

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TROGLODYTE RAIL.

(Rallus australis.)

*RA. cinereo-ferrugineus, alis caudâque saturate brunneis, pennis nigro fasciatis.*

Ashy-rust-coloured Rail with the wings and tail dark brown, the feathers fasciated with black.

*Rallus australis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 717. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 756.

*Rallus troglodytes.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 713.

Troglodyte Rail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 229. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 255.

A LARGE species: length seventeen inches: beak reddish-brown: irides dirty yellow: the feathers of

the crown, neck, back, breast, and belly are brown, edged with rufous-grey : the cheeks and throat are cinereous : over the eye is a streak of the last colour : the wings are very short ; their coverts coloured on the back : the quills are brown, marked with transverse rusty spots on each margin : the bastard wing is furnished with a spine half an inch in length, hidden amongst the feathers, and straight and pointed : vent and sides of the body brown : tail four inches long ; brown, edged with rufous-grey : legs reddish-brown. Latham mentions a variety with the upper parts of a deep chesnut : the feathers dashed with black down the shafts : the under parts cinereous, varying to chesnut on the breast : quills, lower order of coverts, and tail, barred chesnut and black : legs stout, brown.

Native of New Zealand and the adjacent islands. It runs swiftly, and cannot fly, owing to the shortness of its wings : it usually resides near the skirts of woods, and occasionally is found on the sea-coasts, picking up worms, &c. for food : are very tame : their cry is said to be loud before rain.

This bird scarcely belongs to this genus ; as its structure, according to the above description, differs from that of the true Rails.



## SOREE RAIL.

(Rallus carolinus.)

RA. *fuscus subtus pallidior, facies mentum gulâque nigris, pectore plumbeo, rostro flavo, pedibus virescentibus.*

Brown Rail beneath paler, with the face, chin, and throat black, the breast lead-coloured, the beak yellow, the legs greenish.

Rallus carolinus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 263. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 715.

Gallinula carolina. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 771. *Sabine. Frank. Journ. App.* 690.

Porphyrio freti Hudsonis. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 541.

Le Rale de Virginie. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 165.

Little American Water Hen. *Edw. Birds, pl.* 144.

Common Rail. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* vi. p. 27. *pl. xlviii. f.* 3.

Soree Gallinule. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 409. *Cates. Carol.* 1. *pl.* 70. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 262.

LENGTH not quite eight inches: beak yellow: irides red: the crown of the head and upper parts of the plumage are dull brown, spotted with black: the face, round the beak, the chin, and part of the neck before, black: the sides of the head, the neck, and the breast, bluish-ash colour: the belly and sides dusky white, the last transversely barred with black: the wing-coverts plain dull brown: the scapulars edged with white: the outer edge of the wing also white: the quills and tail are brown: legs dusky green.

Inhabits Virginia in great abundance at certain seasons. In the autumnal migrations, they appear in

the United States in great numbers, and from the end of August to the end of September afford easy amusement to the sportsman, and a plentiful supply to the epicure : being very fat at that season, they are particularly esteemed at table.

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CEYLON RAIL.

(*Rallus Zeylanicus*.)

*RA. ferrugineus subtus pallide ruber fusco nebulosus, capite nigricante, rostro pedibusque rubris.*

Ferruginous Rail beneath pale red, clouded with brown, the head dusky, the beak and feet red.

*Rallus Zeylanicus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 716. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 758.

Ceylon Rail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 235.

LARGER than the Common Rail : beak red : head dusky : the neck, back, and tail ferruginous ; the last rather long : wing-coverts the same as the back : the primary quills black : the fore part of the neck, the breast, and belly reddish, clouded with brown : legs red. Inhabits Ceylon.

## SANDWICH RAIL.

(Rallus Sandvicensis.)

RA. *pallide ferrugineus, supra maculis obscuris, rostro pedibusque cinereis.*

Pale ferruginous Rail beneath with obscure spots, the beak and legs ash-coloured.

Rallus Sandwichensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 717. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 759.

Sandwich Rail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 236.

THE Sandwich Rail is small: its beak is dusky ash-colour: the prevailing colour of the plumage is pale ferruginous: the feathers on the upper parts darkest in the middle: tail short, hid by the upper coverts: legs dusky flesh-colour. Inhabits the Sandwich Islands.

## BLACK RAIL.

(Rallus niger.)

RA. *corpore toto fusco-nigricante, rostro flavo, pedibus rubris.*

Rail with the entire body of a dusky brown, the beak yellow, the legs red.

Rallus niger. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 717. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 759.

Black Rail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 236.

LENGTH nine inches: beak yellow at the base; brown at the tip: the prevailing colour of the plumage

is dusky black, deepest on the head : the legs dusky brown or reddish. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

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## BLUE-NECKED RAIL.

(*Rallus caerulescens*.)

*RA. fusco-ruber, corpore subtus albo, collo antice pectoreque pallide caeruleis, hypochondriis nigro alboque transversim lineatis.*

Brown-red Rail with the body beneath white, the neck in front and breast pale blue, the flanks transversely striped with black and white.

*Rallus caerulescens.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 716. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 758.

Blue-necked Rail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 234.

NOT quite eight inches in length ; beak red ; the upper ridge and tip dusky : all the upper parts of the head, neck, and body reddish-brown : the chin, fore part of the neck, and breast pale blue ; from thence to the vent white, transversely streaked on the sides with black : vent white : legs red. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

## DUSKY RAIL.

(Rallus obscurus.)

RA. *fusco-ferrugineus striis nigris subtus ferrugineo-fuscescens, pedibus rubro-fuscis.*

Rusty brown Rail with black striæ, beneath ferruginous-brown, the legs red-brown.

Rallus obscurus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 718. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 759.

Dusky Rail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 237.

LENGTH six inches: beak dusky black: edges of the mandibles yellowish: all the upper parts of the plumage deep brown, tinged with ferruginous, and streaked with black: under parts ferruginous-brown: legs red brown. Inhabits the Sandwich Islands.

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 TABUAN RAIL.

(Rallus tabuensis.)

RA. *corpore toto nigro subtus pallidiore, palpebris iridibusque rubris.*

Rail with the entire body black, paler beneath, the eyelids and irides red.

Rallus tabuensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 717. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 759.

Tabuan Rail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 235.



A SMALL species, only six inches and a half in length : beak black : eyelids and irides red : prevailing colour of the plumage above brownish-black ; beneath dusky : legs reddish-brown. It varies in having the plumage more inclined to brown : the vent white, transversely barred with black lines : legs red. Inhabits Tongataboo, Otaheite, Tanna, and other islands in the great Pacific Ocean.

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RED-BREASTED RAIL.

(*Rallus ferrugineus*.)

*RA. nigricans subtus cinereus, collo pectoreque ferrugineis, hypochondriis albo transversim lineatis, superciliis pallidis.*

Dusky Rail ashy beneath, with the neck and breast ferruginous, the flanks transversely striped with white, the eyebrows pale.

*Rallus ferrugineus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 716. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 758.

Red-breasted Rail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 234.

THIS is in length nine inches : its beak is pale : the prevailing colour of its plumage on the upper parts of the body is dusky : over the eye is a white line : the hind parts and sides of the neck and the breast are ferruginous : the under parts of the body are ash-colour : the sides barred with narrow white lines : the legs yellow. Native place unknown.

## OTAHEITE RAIL.

(Rallus Tahitiensis.)

RA. *cinereus*, corpore supra rubro-fusco, gulâ remigibusque latere  
exteriore albis, caudâ nigrâ.

Cinereous Rail with the body above red-brown, the neck and  
external quills white at the side, the tail black.

Rallus Tahitiensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 717. *Lath. Ind. Orn.*  
2. 759.

Otaheite Rail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 236.

LENGTH six inches : beak black : the head, neck,  
and all the under parts of the body dark ash-colour,  
palest on the chin : the upper parts and wing-coverts  
are deep red-brown : the quills are dusky edged with  
white : the edges of the wing and the first quill  
white : tail rounded and black : legs dusky yellow :  
claws black. Inhabits Otaheite and the Friendly  
Islands.

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 BARBARY RAIL.

(Rallus Barbaricus.)

RA. *fuscus*, alis albo maculatis, uropygio albo nigroque vario,  
crisso albo.

Brown Rail with the wings spotted with white, the rump varied  
with black and white, the vent white.

Rallus Barbaricus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 719. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 760.

Barbary Rail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 240.

LESS than a Plover : beak black : belly and breast dark brown, or ferruginous : back the same, but darker : wings spotted with white : rump variegated above with black and white streaks, beneath white : legs dark brown. Inhabits Barbary.

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PACIFIC RAIL.

(Rallus Pacificus.)

*RA. niger albo punctatus, alis fasciatis, corpore subtilus albido, capite fusco, pectore cinereo-cærulescente.*

Black Rail dotted with white, the wings fasciated, the body beneath whitish, the head brown, the breast ashy-blue.

Rallus Pacificus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 717. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 758.

Pacific Rail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 235.

SIZE of the Common Rail : beak blood-red, with a pale brown tip : irides red : over the eyes a whitish streak : head brown : nape ferruginous : back and rump black, sparingly sprinkled with small white spots : wings short, deep black, variegated with interrupted white fasciæ : quills brown : throat white : breast bluish-ash colour : belly, sides, and vent whitish : tail very short, black, spotted with white : legs flesh-colour : claws pale. Inhabits Otaheite and the adjacent islands.

## CAPE RAIL.

(Rallus Capensis.)

*Ra. ferrugineus subtus albo nigroque fasciatus.*

Ferruginous Rail fasciated beneath with black and white.

*Rallus Capensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 716. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 758.*Cape Rail. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 234.*

BEAK black: head, neck, back, and upper parts of the breast ferruginous: the lower part of the breast, the belly, thighs, vent, quills, and tail undulated with black and white: the two middle tail-feathers are ferruginous: the legs are deep blood-red. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope. It is the size of the Common Crane.

## ORTYGOMETRA. CRAKE.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* capite brevior, basi crassum, ad apicem attenuatum et compressum, acutum: mandibulâ superiore paulò incurvatâ, et ad apicem subtumidâ.

*Nares* ovales, laterales, in medio rostri sitæ, membranulâ semiclausæ.

*Pedes* validi, tetradactyli; fissi, *digitis* tribus anticis: *pollex* basi in terram insistente: *tibiæ* fere plumis tectæ.

*Beak* shorter than the head, thick at its base, attenuated and compressed at the tip, acute; the upper mandible rather incurved, and swollen towards the tip.

*Nostrils* oval, lateral, placed in the middle of the beak, and half closed by a membrane.

*Legs* strong, four-toed, cleft, with three *toes* before: the base of the *hinder toe* resting on the ground: the *tibiæ* nearly clothed with feathers.

ORTYGOMETRA. Ray, Briss.

RALLUS. Linn., Gmel., Lath., Briss.

PORPHYRIO. Briss.

GALLINULA. Ray, Lath., Temm.

FULICA. Linn., Gmel.

THE chief distinction between the Rails and the Crakes consists in the comparative length of the beak,



that part being in the former genus larger than the head, and in the latter shorter. From the Crakers they differ in their more robust form of body as well as their shorter wings and legs, which afford good characters of discrimination. Their manners are somewhat similar, and their food consists of insects and vegetables.

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CORN CRAKE.

(*Ortygometra* *Crex*.)

*Or. grisea pennis medio nigricantibus, alis rufo-ferrugineis, corpore subtus albo-rufescente.*

Grey Crake with the middle of the feathers dusky, the wings of a red-rust colour, the body beneath reddish-white.

Rallus *Crex*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 261. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 711.

Gallinula *Crex*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 766.

*Ortygometra*. *Raii, Syn.* 58. *A. Briss. Orn.* 5. 159.

*Porphyrio rufescens*. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 533.

Rale de Genet, ou Roi de Cailles. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 146. *pl.* 12. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 750.

Poule-d'eau de Genet. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 444. *Id.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 686.

Land Hen. *Will.* 316.

Daker Hen, or Rail. *Alb. Birds*, 1. *pl.* 32.

Crake Gallinule. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 412. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 216. *pl.* 75. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 250. *Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 170. *Lew. Brit. Birds*, 5. *pl.* 190. *Don. Brit. Birds*, 5. *pl.* 116. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 1. 311.

BETWEEN nine and ten inches in length : its beak is light brown : irides hazel : a streak of pale ash-



CORN CRAKE.



colour extends over each eye from the beak to the side of the neck : all the feathers on the upper parts of the plumage are of a dark brown, edged with pale ferruginous : the wing-coverts and quills are deep chesnut : the fore parts of the neck and breast are pale cinereous : the belly is yellowish-white : the sides, thighs, and vent are faintly marked with rusty-coloured streaks : the legs are pale flesh-colour.

This species affects woody places, and high herbage or corn-fields in the vicinity of water, or in marshy places, where it breeds, making a nest of a few dry plants carelessly put together, and lays ten or twelve eggs of a dull white, marked with rust-coloured spots. It is much sought after for the delicacy of its flesh ; but it is a difficult bird to spring, hiding itself amongst the thickest part of the herbage, and running so nimbly through it that it is difficult to come near : it seldom springs but when driven to extremity, and generally flies low, with its legs hanging down. It is a migrative species, appearing in England about the end of April and departing in October : on its first appearance the male is frequently heard to utter its singular cry, which resembles the words *Crĕk-crĕk-crĕk*, rapidly repeated, and has been compared to the noise made by drawing a finger along the teeth of a comb. At this time the bird is extremely lean, scarcely weighing six ounces ; but before its departure it becomes excessively fat, and exceeds eight ounces in weight. Its food is chiefly worms, snails, and insects, and occasionally seeds and various vegetables.

It is found in most parts of Europe, but is more plentiful in some years than in others.

## CAYENNE CRAKE.

(Ortygometra Cayanensis.)

OR. *olivaceo-fuscus*, *vertice subtusque rufus*, *genis nigricantibus*,  
*remigibus nigris*.

Olive-brown Crake, with the crown and under parts red, the cheeks dusky, the quills black.

Rallus Cayanensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 718. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 760.

Le Kiolo. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 164.

Le Rale de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 368.

Cayenne Rail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 238.

Rale à ventre roux de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 753. *var.*

LENGTH seven or eight inches : beak brown : the crown of the head rufous, as are all the under parts but the vent, which is pale : all the upper parts of the plumage and the thighs olive-brown : the quills are black : from the nape a broad dusky black band passes through and beneath the eyes : the legs are reddish-brown. One commemorated by Buffon (*Enl.* 753.) was rather smaller : the upper parts of its plumage of a deeper brown : its crown chesnut : the chin and vent rufous-white : and the broad streak through the eye blue-grey : the under parts deep rufous, passing on to the vent and the thighs, but the insides and lower parts of the last are dusky. It is probably the opposite sex to the first described.

Common in Cayenne and Guiana, in the latter country particularly, frequenting the thick bushes and shrubs, amongst which it builds its nest : its cry is



sharp, and is said to resemble the word *kiolo*, from whence its name is derived.

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JAMAICA CRAKE.

(*Ortygometra Jamaicensis*.)

OR. *fusco-rufescens tæniis nigricantibus, collo subtus pectoreque cærulescente, capite nigro, abdominè femoribus hypochondriisque fusco alboque undatis.*

Reddish-brown Crake streaked with dusky, the neck beneath and breast cærulescent, the head black, the abdomen, thighs, and sides waved with white and black.

Rallus Jamaicensis. *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 140. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 718. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 761.

Le Rale Bidi-bidi. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 166.

Least Water Hen. *Edw. Birds, pl.* 278.

Jamaica Rail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 239.

**CALLED** *Bidi-bidi* in Jamaica, according to Buffon: it is a small species: its length is six inches: its beak is black, with its base reddish: the head and throat are black: the upper parts of the head, neck, and back are rufous-brown, streaked with dusky-black: the wing-coverts are brown, with white spots: the quills are rufous-brown, with black bars; the secondaries with white spots: the fore part of the neck and the breast are bluish-ash colour: the belly, sides, and thighs are barred with white and brown: the tail is as the greater quills, varied with a few white spots: legs brown.

## RED-TAILED CRAKE.

(Ortygometra phænicura.)

OR. *fronte incarnato, corpore nigro, vertice subtus genisque albis, crisso caudâque ferrugineo-rubris.*

Crake with the forehead flesh-coloured, body black, the crown, under parts and cheeks white, the vent and tail rusty-red.

Rallus phænicurus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 715.

Gallinula phænicura. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 770.

Red-tailed Gallinule. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 259.

LENGTH nine inches : beak yellowish-green, with its base reddish : bare part of the forehead flesh-coloured ; the rest of the forehead, round the eyes, and under parts of the plumage white : the upper parts of the plumage black : quills the same, marked with large bluish spots : the vent and tail rusty-red : the legs dirty-green, tinged with red : toes long. Inhabits the Island of Ceylon ; where it is common, and is called Kalu-kerenaka.

## YELLOW-BREASTED CRAKE.

(Ortygometra noveboracensis.)

OR. *fusca, scapularibus margine flavescens, pectore flavo, abdomine albo.*

Brown Crake with the margins of the scapulars yellowish, the breast yellow, the abdomen white.

*Fulica noveboracensis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 701.

*Gallinula noveboracensis.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 771.

Yellow-breasted Gallinule. Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 410. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 262.

SAID to be smaller than a Quail: the crown of the head and hind part of the neck dark olive-brown, spotted with white: the back plain brown: the scapulars edged with yellowish-white: the breast dirty yellow: legs brown. Inhabits New York.

## SPOTTED CRAKE.

(*Ortygometra Porzana.*)

*Or. fusco-olivacea nigro alboque variegata, subtus cinerea albido varia, rectricibus duabus intermediis albo-marginatis.*

Olive-brown Crake varied with black and white, beneath grey varied with white, with the two middle tail-feathers edged with white.

*Rallus Porzana.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 262. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 712.

*Gallinula Porzana.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 772.

*Rallus aquaticus minor, sive Marouetta.* Briss. *Orn.* 5. 155. *pl.* 13. *f.* 1.

*Gallinula ochra* Gesneri. Raii, *Syn.* 115.

Petit Rale d'eau, ou le Marouette. Buff. *Ois.* 8. 157. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 751. Temm. *man. d'Orn.* 446. *Id.* 2 Edit. ii. 688.

Spotted Gallinule. Penn. *Brit. Zool.* 2. 215. Penn. *Arct. Zool. Sup.* 69. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 264. Walc. *Syn.* 2. *pl.* 172. Lew. *Brit. Birds*, 5. 192. Don. *Brit. Birds*, 5. *pl.* 122. Mont. *Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Supp.*

Water Crake. Bew. *Brit. Birds*, 2. *pl.* 10.

LENGTH about nine inches : beak yellowish-green, with its base red : its forehead, eyebrows, and throat are leaden-grey : the sides of its head are grey, marked with black : the upper parts of the body are olive-brown, with each feather black in the centre, and varied with delicate spots and streaks of pure white : the breast and the under parts of the body are olive, shaded with ash-colour, and spotted with white ; the spots on the breast being rounded, and on the sides disposed in transverse bands : the middle tail-feathers are edged with white : the under tail-coverts are pure white : the legs are yellowish-green : the irides brown. The adult female has the ashy colour on her throat and neck less extended : the sides of the head are spotted with brown, and the base of her beak is not so red. In the autumn both sexes have the beak of an olive-green with a brown point. The young, previous to moulting, have the throat of an ashy-white, sprinkled with white spots ; or whitish with small brown streaks : and on the under parts of the plumage the white spots are more numerous than in the adults : the under tail-coverts are bright red.

This inhabits the borders of the rivers, lakes, and ponds, where reeds, rushes, and other elevated aquatic plants abound : its nest is curiously constructed of rushes, and other light buoyant materials, woven and matted together, so as to float on the surface of the water like a boat ; and to prevent its being swept away by floods, it is fastened to the pendent stalk of one of the reeds, by which it is also skreened from the sight. The female lays seven or eight white eggs ; and the young, which at first are dusky black, take

to the water as soon as hatched. In its habits this species exhibits great circumspection; it is wild and solitary, concealing itself, and skulking under any cover, and very difficult to rouse. It is scarce in Great Britain, and is a migrative species, appearing with us in April and disappearing in October: it is also found in France and Italy in the spring, but sparingly, and in other parts of Europe, the south of Russia, and in Siberia. Its food consists of insects and small slugs; and in defect of these, aquatic vegetables, and their seeds.

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LITTLE CRAKE.

(*Ortygometra minuta*.)

*OR. fusca subtus rufescens, dorso alisque maculis strâisque pallidis, superciliis fasciisque hypochondriorum caudæque albis.*

Brown Crake reddish beneath, with the back and wings with pale spots and stræ, the eyebrows and fasciæ on the flanks and tail white.

*Rallus minutus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 719. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 761.

Le petit Rale de Cayenne. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 167.\* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 847.

Little Rail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 239.

A VERY small species, measuring only five inches in length: its beak is brown: over the eye is a white streak: the upper parts of the body are brown; the back and scapulars darkest, and streaked with white:



the wing-coverts are black, spotted with white: the quills are brown: the sides of the body are waved black and white: the under parts of the body are pale dusky-yellow: the chin and throat nearly white, and the belly inclining to ash-colour: the tail is barred with black and white: the legs are pale yellow. Inhabits Cayenne.

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OLIVACEOUS CRAKE.

(*Ortygometra olivacea*.)

OR. *corpore supra fusco-nigricante, pennis margine fusco-olivaceis, subtus fusco-cinereo, remigibus nigricantibus margine exteriori olivaceo.*

Crake with the body above dusky brown, with the margins of the feathers olive-brown, beneath ashy-brown; the quills dusky, their outer margins olivaceous.

Olivaceous Gallinule. *Mont. Orn. Dict. Supp. App.*

Gallinula Foljambii. *Mont. Orn. Dict. Supp. App. with a figure.*

THIS apparently new species is thus described by Montagu: "Length seven inches and a half: breadth ten inches and a half: the beak is nearly three quarters of an inch long, of a greenish-yellow colour, the base red: irides and orbits bright red, inclining to orange: cheeks and forehead dusky cinereous: sides of the neck and throat pale cinereous: breast, belly, and thighs plain dark cinereous, or slate colour, like the Water Rail, without spots or markings of any kind: the back of the head deep olive-brown: hind

neck lighter, being of a yellowish-olive: the feathers of the back have a mixture of olive-brown and dusky black, the margins being mostly of the former colour, with paler edges: scapulars dusky black, with broad olive margins: coverts of the wings olive-brown: quills dusky, the outer webs edged with olive: rump and upper coverts of the tail very dark olive-brown, with a mixture of dusky black: the feathers of the tail are of a deep dusky brown, the shafts paler, and the lateral ones margined with olive-yellow: vent and under coverts of the tail dusky cinereous, some of the feathers deeply margined with sullied white: sides behind the thighs olive, slightly margined on the last: the legs, toes, and knees olive."

The above description was given by Montagu in the Appendix to the Supplement of his Ornithological Dictionary, from a specimen rescued from oblivion by Mr. Foljambe, who picked it up in a poulterer's shop early in the month of May, 1812, together with some other valuable birds, which had recently been received from the fens in Norfolk. He also mentions that another specimen was obtained by Mr. Plasteed of Chelsea, that was shot on the banks of the Thames near that place, and at the same time. The two specimens resembled each other in every respect.

## BAILLON'S CRAKE.

(Ortygometra Baillonii.)

OR. *rufo-olivacea, subtus cærulescens, dorso alisque albo maculatis; hypochondriis abdomine tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus albo nigroque transversim fasciatis.*

Olive-red Crake, beneath bluish, with the back and wings spotted with white; the flanks, abdomen, and under tail-coverts transversely striped with black and white.

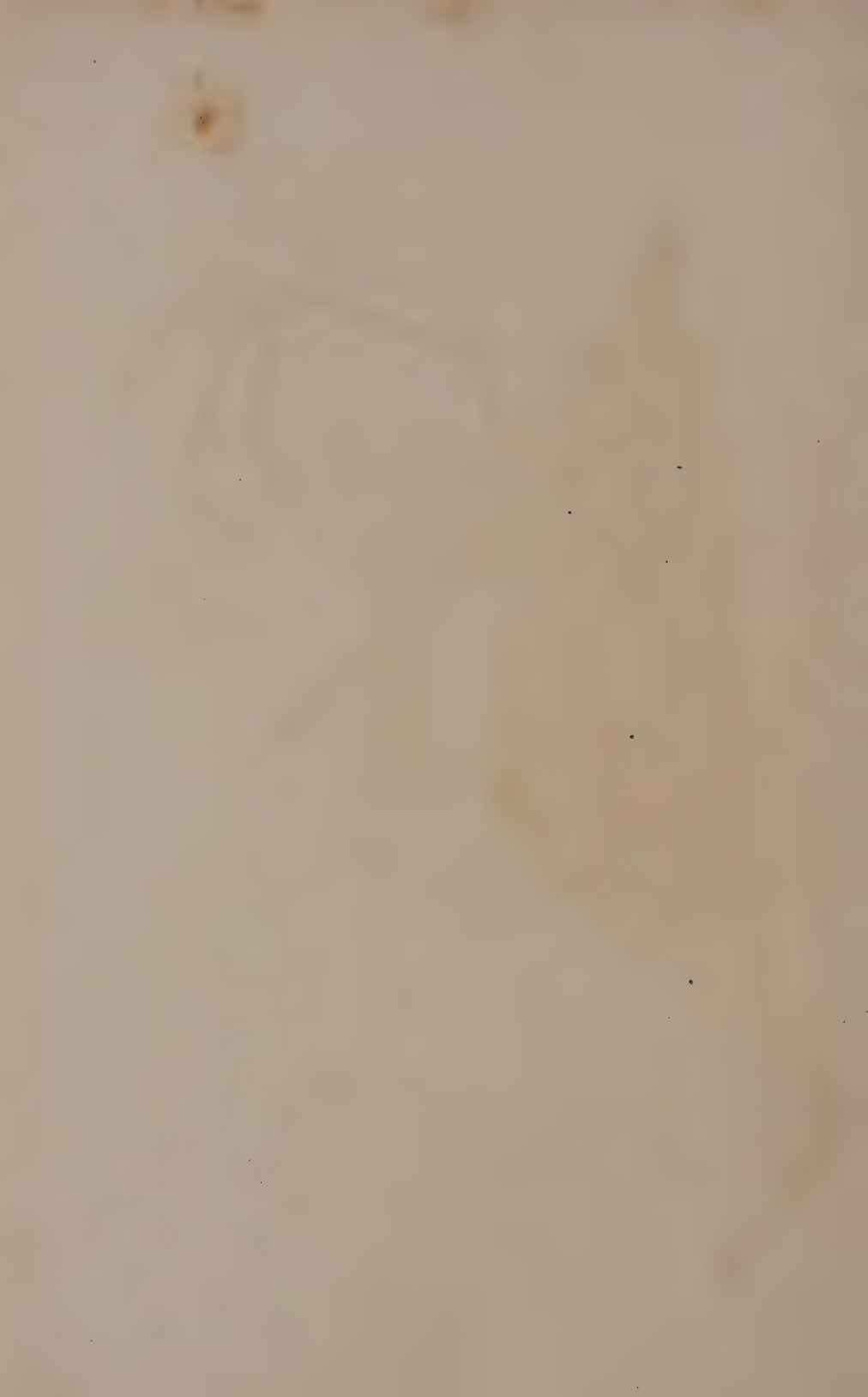
Poule d'eau Baillon. (Gallinula Baillonii.) *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 2 Edit. ii. 692.

LENGTH near seven inches: the beak is deep green: irides reddish: the throat, eyebrows, sides of the neck, breast, and belly, are bluish-grey, shaded on the sides of the body with olivaceous, and thickly spotted with white: the upper parts are olive-red, varied on the top of the head with black stripes: on the back and on all the wing-coverts are numerous white spots of various forms, all of which are surrounded with deep black: the sides, abdomen, and under tail-coverts are transversely rayed with broad bands of deep black and straight bands of pure white: the legs are flesh-colour. The female merely differs from the male in having the colours less brilliant and the spots paler. The young resemble the old in the colour of the upper parts; but the throat and the middle of the belly are white, waved with grey and olivaceous zigzag lines: the sides are olivaceous, shaded with numerous pure white spots: the beak is brownish-green.

This species greatly resembles the Little Craker,



BAILLON'S CRAKE.





and its habits are somewhat similar : it frequents the marshy lakes, and is greatly expanded over the eastern parts of Europe ; but more abundant towards the south, in the vicinity of Genoa : it is found in several provinces of France, and throughout Italy. Its nest is always placed near the water ; and the female lays seven or eight eggs of an olive-brown. Its food resembles that of the foregoing bird.

## ZAPORNIA. CRAKER.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> gracile, capite brevior, attenuatum, compressum, acutum; mandibulâ superiore graduatim incurvatâ.	<i>Beak</i> slender, shorter than the head, acuminated, compressed, acute: the upper mandible gradually incurved.
<i>Nares</i> lineares, laterales, ad basin rostri sitæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> linear, lateral, placed at the base of the beak.
<i>Collum</i> elongatum, gracile.	<i>Neck</i> elongated and slender.
<i>Pedes</i> longi, graciles, fissi, digitis tribus anticis: pollex basi a terra elevata: tibiæ seminudæ.	<i>Legs</i> long, slender, cleft, with three toes in front: the hinder toe elevated from the ground at its base: the tibiæ half naked.

RALLUS. Gmel., Lath.

GALLINULA. Beck., Temm.

ZAPORNIA. Leach.

OF this genus, which was separated by Dr. Leach from the Crakes, there is but one species known, which is a native of the southern parts of Europe, and has once occurred in England. It may be distinguished from the Crakes by the prevailing slimness of its form: the beak is slenderer than that of the Crakes, and it does not possess that depression on





LITTLE CRAKER.

the upper ridge of the superior mandible, which gives a swollen appearance to that part of those birds: the nostrils are more linear: the neck is longer and slenderer, and the body is more compressed than in the Crakes. Again, the legs are strikingly different; these parts being much longer, as well as having their tibiæ divested of feathers nearly half of their length, whereas in the Crakes they are stout, and clothed almost to the knee. In this genus also the wings are very different in structure; the first quill being considerably shorter than the other, which are suddenly though gradually diminished in length to the inner one; the wing itself reaching to the tip of the tail.

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LITTLE CRAKER.

(*Zapornia pusilla*.)

*Za. ferrugineo nigroque lineata, corpore subtus nigro fasciis albis, jugulo pectoreque cærulescentibus.*

Craker striped with rust-colour and black, the body beneath black with white fasciæ, the jugulum and breast bluish.

*Zapornia minuta.* Leach, *Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 34.

*Rallus pusillus.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 719. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 761.

*Gallinula pusilla.* Beckstein. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 448.

Poule d'eau naine. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 447.

Poule d'eau poussin. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 2 Edit. ii. 690.

Dwarf Rail. Lath. *Syn. Sup.* ii. 323.

Little Gallinule. Mont. *Orn. Dict. Sup.*

THIS interesting little species is scarcely eight inches in length: its beak is bright green, with its



base reddish : irides red : the throat, eyebrows, sides of its neck, its breast, and belly are ash-coloured : the upper parts of the plumage are olive-grey, with the central part of each feather dusky : on the top of the back is a large black space varied with several white streaks : the abdomen and sides are rayed with indistinct bands of white and dusky : the under tail-coverts are black rayed with white : the legs are green. The female has only the eyebrows and the sides of the head of a pure ash-colour : her throat is whitish : the fore part of the neck, the breast, and the belly, are reddish-ash : the outer webs of the tail-coverts are shaded with yellowish-red. The young have their colours less brilliant : nearly all the throat is whitish : the white dashes on the back are less numerous and smaller than in the adult, and the feathers of the sides of the body are brown, banded with white.

Found on the borders of rivers, lakes, and pools, amongst rushes and other aquatic plants, in great abundance in the eastern countries of Europe : common also in Germany and Italy, but rare in France and Holland. Only one specimen has, as yet, been seen in England, which was killed near Ashburton, in Devonshire, in the year 1809. Its food consists of insects, small slugs, and aquatic plants : its nest is constructed amongst rushes, or coarse aquatic plants : it lays seven or eight yellowish eggs, spotted with brown.

## FULICA. COOT.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> capite brevior, rectum, basi crassum, conico-convexum; mandibulâ superiore paulò curvatâ, basi latiore.	<i>Beak</i> shorter than the head, thick at the base, conico-convex; the upper mandible rather curved, broadest at the base.
<i>Nares</i> oblongæ, in medio rostri sitæ, membranâ semiclausæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> oblong, placed in the middle of the beak, and half-closed by a membrane.
<i>Frons</i> nuda.	<i>Forehead</i> naked.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli; <i>digitis</i> per totum longitudinum membranis fissis emarginatis.	<i>Legs</i> four-toed; the <i>toes</i> furnished with scalloped cleft membranes their whole length.

## FULICA Auctorum.

THE remarkable structure of the membranes on the toes of the Coots, at once distinguishes them from the Gallinules, which they otherwise greatly resemble: the inner toe is furnished with two of these appendages, or rather scallops, the middle one with three, and the outer with four; the hinder toe has a simple membrane only, extending its whole length. The body is much compressed.

Coots occur in various parts of the continents of Europe, Asia, and America: they feed upon insects and aquatic vegetables: they moult but once a year: they delight in marshy and wet places, and hide themselves during the day, skulking about of an evening in search of food.

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COMMON COOT.

(*Fulica atra*.)

- Fv. fronte incarnatâ, corpore nigricante, armillis luteis.*  
 Coot with the front flesh-colour, the body dusky, the armillæ yellowish.
- Fulica atra.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 257. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 702.  
*Briss. Orn.* 6. 23. *pl.* 2. *f.* 2. *Raii, Syn.* 116. *A. Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 777.
- Fulica aterrima.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 258. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 703. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 778.
- Fulica major.* *Briss.* 5. 28. *pl.* 2. *f.* 2. *Raii, Syn.* 117.
- Le Foulque, ou Morelle. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 211. *pl.* 18. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 197. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 503.
- La Grande Foulque, ou la Macroule. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 220.
- Foulque Macroule. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 454. *Id.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 706.
- Greater Coot. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. No. 211. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 277. *Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 168. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 137.
- Common Coot. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. No. 220. *pl.* 77. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. No. 416. *Alb. Birds,* 1. *pl.* 83. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 275. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 259. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* ii. 328. *Walc. Syn.* 2. 167. *Lewin. Brit. Birds,* 5. *pl.* 195. *Don. Brit. Birds,* 5. *pl.* 106. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Sup.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 133.



COMMON COOT.





YOUNG.—*Fulica æthiops*. *Sparrman. Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 704.

VARIETY.—*Fulica leucoryx*. *Sparrman. Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 703.

LENGTH about sixteen inches : its beak is white, slightly tinged with rose-colour : irides crimson : the head and neck deep black : the upper parts of the plumage of a slaty black ; and all the under parts of a greyish-blue : the frontal plate is pure white, and very large : the legs are ash-colour, tinged with green ; with a ring of yellow or reddish-green above the knees. The female has the frontal plate smaller : in other particulars she resembles the male. The young, before moulting, have the frontal plate very small ; it, and also the beak and legs, are olive-grey ; and the under parts of its plumage are greyish-white : after the first autumnal moult, the frontal plate increases in size, and the under parts of the plumage become tinged with reddish.

It is sometimes, though rarely, found of a pure white, or white with a slight tinge of the usual colours : also with white wings, and the rest of the plumage as usual.

The Coot is a very common bird in this country, particularly in the Southampton river, and in the Isle of Sheppey : in the last place it is much esteemed as an article of food : it is extremely abundant in Holland and on the lakes of the interior of France : it is also found in Germany and Switzerland on the borders of the rivers, but less numerous. It is likewise said to inhabit other parts of Europe, even as high as Sweden, Norway, and Greenland ; also various parts of Asia and North America.

It breeds on the borders of lakes, rivers, and large ponds, forming a nest of flags amongst the reeds, and other aquatic plants, close to the surface of the water, and rendered buoyant by accumulating a quantity of materials together for the purpose of keeping the eggs dry: the latter are from eight to a dozen in number, generally the former, of a dirty white, sprinkled with small deep brown and red spots. As soon as the young are hatched they plunge into the water, dive and swim about with great freedom, but do not quit the mother for some time: they are at first covered with a sooty-coloured down.

These birds generally go in quest of their food in the dusk of the evening and at night; it consists, for the most part, of herbage, seeds, insects, and slugs, and sometimes small fish. They rarely leave the water, except for food, as they fly and walk very awkwardly.

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WILSON'S COOT.

(*Fulica Wilsoni*.)

*Fu. fronte saturate-castaneo, corpore nigricante, crisso nigro, tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus albis.*

Coot with the front deep chesnut, the body dusky, the vent black, the under tail-coverts white.

*Fulica Americana.* Sabine. *Frank. Journ. App.* 690.

Common Coot. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* ix. p. 1. *pl.* lxxiii. *f.* 1.

THE chief distinctions between this species and the former consist in the callous on the forehead being in this bird of a deep chesnut, as particularly mentioned by Wilson : the feathers of the vent are quite black, and the under tail-coverts white ; but in the Common Coot these parts correspond with the rest of the plumage ; and the frontal callous is white : both species are of similar length, but the present one is inferior in the size of its body, legs, head, and beak ; the latter part is thinner and slighter, and considerably shorter than in the former bird, and the callous extends but half an inch over the head : the general colour of the plumage corresponds in the two birds, but the outer margin of the primary wing-feather is more conspicuously marked with white, and there are a few white feathers on the upper edge of the wing in this species.

These birds inhabit various parts of North America, and make their appearance in Pennsylvania in the beginning of October among the muddy flats and islands of the river Delaware, which are overgrown with reeds and rushes, and are periodically overflowed : they are not very abundant : their food consists of various aquatic plants, seeds, and insects, as in the former species.

## CINEREOUS COOT.

(Fulica Americana.)

*Fu. fronte albidâ, corpore cinereo, gulâ abdomineque medio albis.*  
Coot with a whitish front, the body grey, the throat and middle of the abdomen white.

*Fulica Americana.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 704. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 779.

Cinereous Coot. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 279.

A SMALL species, less than the common one: its beak is pale green: the bare part of the forehead is white: the general colour of the plumage is dusky-ash, palest beneath: its chin and down the middle of the belly are dusky-white: the legs are blue-black: the membranes of the toes are narrower than in any other of the species. It is said to inhabit North America; and is probably the young of the preceding.

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MEXICAN COOT.

(Fulica Mexicana.)

*Fu. fronte coccineâ, corpore pallide virescente cyaneo fulvoque variegato, subtus capite colloque purpureis.*

Coot with the forehead deep red, the body variegated with pale green, blue, and fulvous; beneath, with the head and neck, purple.

*Fulica Mexicana.* *Briss. Orn.* 6. 31. *Gmel., Syst. Nat.* 1. 704.

*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 779.

*Fulica Mexicanæ* altera species, *Yohoalcoachithis.* *Ray, Syn.* 117.

Mexican Coot. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 8. 278.

LARGER than the Common Coot : its beak is red, with a yellow tip : its forehead is red : its head, neck, breast, belly, thighs, under wing and tail-coverts are purple : its quills are pale green : its back, rump, and wing-coverts are the same, but varied with blue and fulvous. Inhabits Mexico.

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CRESTED COOT.

(*Fulica cristata.*)

*Fu. carunculâ rubrâ bifidâ erectâ, corpore cæruleo-nigricante.*

Coot with a red, bifid, erect caruncle, the body of a dusky blue.

*Fulica cristata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 704. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 779.

Grande Foulque de Madagascar à crête. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 222. *Buff.*

*Pl. Enl.* 797.

Crested Coot. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 278. *pl.* 90.

A VERY singular species inhabiting Madagascar : it is larger than the Common Coot, measuring eighteen inches in length : its beak is red at the base, and whitish towards the tip : the crown of the head is bare, of a deep red, and rising into a bifid, detached, crest-like membrane : the entire plumage is blue-black : its legs are dusky, with a ring or garter above the knee of these colours, viz. red, green, and yellow.



## GALLINULA. GALLINULE.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* capite brevior, rectum, basi crassum, supra convexum, compressum, ad apicem paulò tumidum; mandibulâ superiore margo inferioris tegente.

*Beak* shorter than the head, straight, thick at the base, convex above, compressed, rather swollen at the tip; the upper mandible covering the margin of the lower.

*Frons* nuda.

*Forehead* naked.

*Pedes* tetradactyli, fissi; *digitis* membranâ rectâ, integrâ, instructis.

*Legs* four-toed, cleft; the *toes* furnished with a straight, entire membrane.

GALLINULA. Ray, Briss., Lath., Cuv., &c.

FULICA. Linn., Gmel.

PORPHYRIO. Briss.

THE beak of the Gallinules somewhat resembles that of the Rails, but the naked forehead is a sufficient characteristic mark of distinction between the two genera, added to which, the slight membrane surrounding the toes is also a strong distinctive character. There are but few species in this genus; and their manners, as far as known, resemble those detailed of the common species.

## CRESTED GALLINULE ?

(Gallinula? cristata.)

GA.? *fronte cristatâ rubrâ, corpore supra cinereo-virescente, subtus capite colloque cinereis, abdomine medio albo.*

Gallinule? with a red frontal crest, the body above ashy-green, beneath, the head and the neck ashy, the middle of the abdomen white.

*Fulica cinerea.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 702.

*Gallinula cristata.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 773.

Crested Gallinule. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 267.

LENGTH eighteen inches: beak brownish: forehead and crown of the head bare, and reddish, rising at the back part into a knob: the head and neck ash-colour: chin mottled with white: body and wings greenish-ash colour; outer edge of the latter pale: under parts of the body pale ash: middle of the belly white: legs very stout and brown. Supposed to inhabit China.

## COMMON GALLINULE.

(Gallinula chloropus.)

GA. *corpore nigricante, crisso albo, fronte fulvâ, armillis rubris.*  
 Gallinule with the body dusky, the vent white, the forehead  
 fulvous, and the armillæ red.

Fulica chloropus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 258. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.*  
 1. 698.

Gallinula chloropus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 770.

Gallinula chloropus major. *Raii, Syn.* 113. *A. Briss. Orn.* 6.  
 3. pl. 1.

Poule d'eau. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 171. pl. 15. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 877.

Poule d'eau ordinaire, ou commune. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 448.  
*Id.* 2 Edit. ii. 693. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 502.

Common Water Hen, or Moor Hen. *Alb. Birds,* 2. pl. 72. 3. pl.  
 91. *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 128.

Common Gallinule. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 217. pl. 77. *Penn.*  
*Arct. Zool.* 2. 411. *Hayes Brit. Birds,* pl. 30. *Lath. Gen.*  
*Syn.* 5. 258. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 5. pl. 191. *Walc. Syn.* 2.  
 pl. 169. *Don. Brit. Birds,* 5. pl. 110. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.

YOUNG.—Fulica fusca. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 257. *Gmel. Syst.*  
*Nat.* 1. 697.

Gallinula fusca. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 771.

Gallinula minor. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 6.

Rallus Italarum Aldrovandi. *Raii, Syn.* 116.

La Poulette d'eau. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 177.

Brown Gallinule. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 260.

ABOUT fourteen inches in length: the base of the  
 beak and the broad frontal plate are bright red; the  
 tip of the beak is yellow: the irides red: the head,  
 the throat, the neck, and all the under parts of the  
 plumage are of a bluish-slate colour: the upper



*G. chloropus*

COMMON GALLINULE.





parts are deep olive-brown: the outer edge of the wing, and the under tail-coverts are pure white: several large longitudinal stripes of this last colour are on the sides of the body; and the three or four central feathers of the tail-coverts are shaded with deep black: the legs are yellowish-green, with a red circle or garter above the knees. The female differs in having the shades of the plumage less distinct. The young differ considerably from the adults till after their second autumnal moulting: the tip of their beak is olive-green, shading into olive-brown towards the base: the frontal plate is not very large, and is of a deep olive-colour: the irides are brown: the top of the head, the nape, back and rump, are olive-brown: the wing-quills are deep brown, terminated with a lighter shade: the tail is also deep brown: the throat, the fore part of the neck, and a stripe beneath the eye are whitish: the rest of the under parts are bright griseous, shaded with olive on the sides: the legs are olivaceous, tinged with yellowish above the knee. During the first year they have the beak paler, and the tinges of colour on the under sides of the plumage clearer. The frontal plate varies in size and colour at the different periods of growth of the bird.

This seems to be a pretty generally distributed species, being found throughout the European and African continents, and is very common in England: affecting sedgy and slow rivers, streams of water, and ponds abounding with weeds, where it can lie concealed: it runs fast, and is equally expert in swimming and diving: it flies badly, with its legs

hanging down; and when disturbed will frequently perch: when in the act of running or swimming it is continually flirting up its tail. Its nest is made of flags or rushes, and placed near the surface of the water on the branch of a tree or bush, or on the stump of an old willow, in the most retired situations. The female lays from five to eight eggs, of a light yellowish-brown, marked with rust-coloured spots: the young are hatched in about three weeks, and instantly take the water: they are covered with a black down; and are often destroyed by pikes and other voracious fish.

Their chief food consists of water insects, small fishes, worms, aquatic plants, and seeds: they will also eat grain.

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ORIENTAL GALLINULE.

(*Gallinula orientalis*.)

*Ga. clypeo frontali ovato oculos ferè attingente.*

Gallinule with an ovate frontal clypeus, nearly touching the eyes.

*Gallinula orientalis.* *Horsfield. Linn. Trans. xiii. 195.*

THIS species differs from the preceding in being considerably smaller, and in having a much wider and differently shaped frontal clypeus: its length is thirteen inches. Inhabits Java.

## JAVA GALLINULE.

(Gallinula Javanica.)

*GA. supra nigra, subtus alba, uropygio flavescente ferrugineo.*

Gallinule above black, beneath white, with the rump of a yellowish-rust colour.

Gallinula Javanica. *Horsf. Linn. Trans. xiii. 196.*

DR. Horsfield observes that the frontal clypeus is short, circumscribed, marginated, and slightly carinated in the middle; that it greatly resembles the Red-tailed Water-Hen (*Ortygometra phœnicura*), but is more than a third larger; has a black tail, and the clypeus of a different form. It is between fourteen and fifteen inches in length: the forehead and the sides of the head are white: the axillæ and the lateral parts of the abdomen are black. Inhabits Java.

## CARTHAGENA GALLINULE.

(Gallinula Carthagenæ.)

*GA. fronte cæruleâ, corpore toto rufo.*

Crake with the forehead blue, and the entire body rufous.

*Fulica Carthagenæ. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 258. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 700.**Gallinula Carthagenæ. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 767.**Carthagenæ Gallinule. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 252.*

A VERY plain species, having its body wholly rufous, with the bare space at the forehead blue: it is the size of the Coot.

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GRINETTA GALLINULE.

(*Gallinula nœvia*.)

*GA. corpore rufescente nigro maculato, collo subtus cinereo-cærulescente maculis nigris, superciliis albidis.*

Gallinule with the body reddish, spotted with black, the neck beneath ashy-blue spotted with black, the eyebrows whitish.

*Fulica nœvia.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 701.

*Gallinula nœvia.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 772.

*Porphyrio nœvius.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 438.

*Poliopus, Gallinula minor.* *Raii, Syn.* 114.

*La Grinette.* *Buff. Ois.* 8. 179. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 502.

*Small Water Hen.* *Alb. Birds,* 2. pl. 73.

*Grinetta Gallinule.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 263.

*La Poule d'eau tachetée, ou Grinette.* *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 502.

LENGTH scarcely ten inches: beak and irides yellowish-green: plate on the forehead yellow: the head and upper parts of the plumage black; the feathers edged with rufous, and those of the back with white: the wing-coverts are rufous, transversely varied with zigzag lines: the quills are dusky-brown, outwardly edged with white: over the eye is a streak of white: the throat is bluish-ash, or slate-colour: the fore part of the neck and the breast the same, tinged with olive, and spotted with black: the belly and thighs

pale rufous: the sides transversely barred with black and white: the tail is coloured like the wings, but the two middle feathers have both margins white: it is rounded in shape: the legs are dirty green: toes long. Inhabits Italy, about Bologna and Milan: at the former place called Grinetta.

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## MOURNFUL GALLINULE.

(*Gallinula lugubris*.)

GA. *plumbeo-nigrescens, tectricibus et plumis dorsalibus marginibus pallidioribus, remigibus fusciscentibus, margine alarum anteriore albo.*

Blackish lead-coloured Crane, with the coverts and dorsal feathers edged with paler, the quills brownish, the anterior margin of the wing white.

*Gallinula lugubris.* Hors. Linn. Trans. xiii. 195.

LENGTH twenty inches: the back of a dusky lead-colour, glossed with brownish: the feathers of the vent transversely fasciated with white: the abdomen marked with very delicate brownish fasciæ: the shoulders paler and fasciated with white: the secondary quill pale, and edged with brown. Inhabits Java: called *Bonlod*.



## GULAR GALLINULE.

(Gallinula gularis.)

GA. *fusca subtus pallide gilva fusco transversim undulatâ, tectricibus et plumis dorsalibus sordido gilvo marginatis, rectricibus canescente fuscis, gulâ albâ.*

Brown Crake beneath pale gilvous transversely waved with brown, the coverts and dorsal feathers edged with dull gilvous, the tail-feathers hoary brown, the throat white.

Gallinula gularis. *Hors. Linn. Trans.* xiii. 195.

LENGTH seventeen inches: inhabits Java: called *Bureng*.

## PORPHYRIO. PORPHYRIO.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> capite brevior, conico-convexum, compressum, acutum, ad apicem paulo tumidum; mandibulâ superiore margines inferioris tegente.	<i>Beak</i> shorter than the head, conic-convex, compressed, pointed, towards the tip slightly swollen; the upper mandible covering the edges of the lower one.
<i>Nares</i> laterales.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral.
<i>Frons</i> nuda.	<i>Forehead</i> naked.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, fissi, simplices; <i>digitis</i> longissimis.	<i>Legs</i> four-toed, cleft, simple; the <i>toes</i> very long.

PORPHYRIO. Ray, Briss., Cuv., Temm.

FULICA. Linn., Gmel.

GALLINULA. Lath.

PARRA. Lath.

JACANA. Briss., Ray.

CREX. Ray.

THESE birds have the beak higher in proportion to its length than the Gallinules or Coots, but like them the forehead is divested of feathers: this frontal plate is sometimes rounded and sometimes carinated at the top. This genus is also distinguished by its manners from either of the above, as well as by the

prevailing colours of the plumage, which in the Porphyrios are usually beautiful tints of brilliant blue, violet, or green. They feed on various articles, such as fruits, roots of grass, and grain; and, while feeding, usually stand upon one leg and lift their food to their mouth with the other, like the Parrot. They are found in the temperate and tropical climates of both continents.

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FAVOURITE PORPHYRIO.

(*Porphyrio flavirostris*.)

*Po. fronte rubrá, corpore supra cæruleo subtus uropygioque albo, remigibus caudâque fuscis.*

Porphyrio with a red front, the body above blue, beneath and rump white, the quills and tail brown.

*Fulica flavirostris.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 699.

*Gallinula flavirostris.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 769.

La Favorite de Cayenne. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 207. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 897.

Favourite Gallinule. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 256.

INHABITS Cayenne: length twelve inches: its beak is yellow: the upper parts of its plumage deep blue: the sides of the head and neck paler: the fore part of the neck bluish-white: the belly, thighs, and rump white: the quills and tail brown, the last darkest: the legs long and yellow.

## MADAGASCAR PORPHYRIO.

(Porphyrio Madagascariensis.)

*Po. purpureus subtus viridis cæruleusve, capite griseo-cærulescente, rostro pedibusque rufis.*

Purple Porphyrio beneath green or bluish, with the head grey-blue, the beak and legs red.

*Gallinula Madagascariensis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* lxviii.

*Gallinula poliocephala.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* lxviii. var.

Grey-headed Water Hen. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 11. *Add.* 375.

“BEAK red and large, and rising on the forehead : head and neck blue-grey, growing to azure towards the chin : back purple : wings and tail deep indigo : breast and belly verditer-green : vent white : tail indigo : legs scarlet. Another, said to come from Madagascar : beak the same, but not coming so high on the forehead : head and neck pale grey : back deep green and black intermixed : chin, breast, and shoulder of wings, verditer-green : belly and sides blue : vent ultramarine : legs and bare part of the thighs scarlet.” Latham thus describes these two birds, which are probably but varieties of each other.

## CROWING PORPHYRIO.

(Porphyrio purpureus.)

Po. *fronte rostroque rubente, corpore saturate purpureo albo vario.*  
 Porphyrio with the forehead and beak reddish, the body dark purple, varied with white.

Fulica purpurea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 699.

Gallinula purpurea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 769.

Porphyrio Americanus. *Raii, Syn.* 116.

L'Acintli. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 208.

Crowing Gallinule. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 257.

THE beak and forehead of this species are reddish : the irides are fulvous : the general colour of the plumage is dark purple, with a few white feathers intermixed : the legs are greenish-yellow.

This species is said to crow like a Cock, from whence its name : it inhabits Mexico, and resides in the marshes ; and though its principal food consists of fish, its flesh is not considered bad.

## MARTINICO PORPHYRIO.

(Porphyrio Martinicus.)

Po. *fronte cæruleâ, corpore viridis cærulescente, crisso albo, pedibus flavis.*

Porphyrio with the front blue, the body green-blue, the vent white, the legs yellow.

Fulica Martinica. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 259. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 700.



Gallinula Martinica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 769.

Porphyrio minor? *Briss. Orn.* 5. 526. *pl.* 42. *f.* 2?

La petite Poule-Sultane. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 206.

Martinico Gallinule. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 255. *pl.* 88. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 258.

Gallinula Porphyrio. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. ix. *p.* 67. *pl.* lxviii. *f.* 2.

“LENGTH about twelve inches: beak thirteen lines long, yellow, with a red base: forehead bald and blue: irides red: the plumage in general of a fine glossy green; but the head, neck, and under parts are of a changeable blue: the vent white: quills and tail dusky, edged with green: legs yellow: toes very long and slender.” Latham gives the above description of this species, and to it adds the following remark: “I have seen many of these birds, both from Cayenne and the West India Islands, all of which answered to the above description, except one, which had the upper parts of the plumage blue-green, tinged with brown: the crown of the head brown: beneath white: a little mottled with black in the middle of the belly, and greatly so across the lower part of the neck, just above the breast: chin quite white: legs brown.” He suspects this to be the opposite sex, and adds, that they have been brought alive to England, and fed on rice, bread, lettuces, and such like food, and bore confinement well.

## INDIAN PORPHYRIO.

(Porphyrio Indicus.)

Po. *olivaceo-niger subtus fuliginosus, jugulo pectore humerisque viridis, lateribus colli abdomineque purpureis, crisso albo.*

Olivaceous-black Porphyrio beneath smoky, with the jugulum, breast, and shoulders green, the sides of the neck and abdomen purple, the vent white.

Porphyrio Indicus. *Horsfield. Linn. Trans.* xiii. 194.

LENGTH nineteen inches: general colour black, with a dark olivaceous gloss: the head and belly smoky: the jugulum, breast, and shoulders sea-green: the sides of the neck and abdomen purple: the vent white: the frontal clypeus very broad and produced beyond the eyes, and joined to the culmen of the beak: the middle toe, with its claw, the length of the tarsus: the clypeus and legs red: the spurs on the wings short, very acute, and hidden. Inhabits Java: called *Pellung*.

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 GREEN PORPHYRIO.

(Porphyrio viridis.)

Po. *corpore supra obscure viridis subtus albo, fronte rostro pedibusque viridi-flavescentibus.*

Porphyrio with the body above obscure green, beneath white, with the forehead, beak, and legs greenish-yellow.

Fulica viridis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 698.





Griffith

PURPLE PORPHYRIO.

Gallinula viridis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 769.

Porphyrio viridis. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 529.

La Poule-Sultane verte. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 204.

Green Gallinule. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 257.

THE Green Porphyrio is eleven inches and a half in length : its beak and the bare part of the forehead are greenish-yellow : the upper parts of the body are dull green ; the under white : the legs are greyish-yellow, and the claws grey. Inhabits the East Indies.

## PURPLE PORPHYRIO.

(*Porphyrio erythropus.*)

Po. fronte rubrá, corpore viridi, subtus violaceo.

Porphyrio with the front red, the body green, beneath violet.

Fulica Porphyrio. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 258. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

1. 699. *Raii, Syn.* 116.

Gallinula Porphyrio. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 768.

La Poule-Sultane. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 194. *pl.* 17.

Le Taleve de Madagascar. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 810.

Purple Gallinule. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 254.

Telève à manteau vert. (*Porphyrio smaragnotus.*) *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 700.

A HIGHLY elegant and beautiful bird : its length is scarcely eighteen inches : its beak is deep red : its irides are fulvous : the bare space of the forehead is red : the head and hind part of the neck are glossy violet : its back, rump, and scapulars are dull glossy



green: quills the same, with their inner margins brown: its cheeks, throat, fore part of the neck, and under part of the body violet-blue: tail dull green, and rounded in shape: legs very stout and deep red. The female is similar in colour, but smaller.

Native of most of the warm countries of the old world. It is found in abundance in southern Africa, the island of Madagascar, and the Isle of France; likewise in the East Indies and the adjacent islands. It is frequently kept in the parks of the south of France on account of its beauty: a pair kept in an aviary in that country made a nest of small sticks, mixed with straw; and the female laid six white eggs, perfectly round. The manners of these birds are very gentle, and they are said to be easily tamed: they feed principally on small fish; but will also devour fruit, seeds, the roots of plants, and grain. Their flesh is said to be excellent.

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HYACINTHINE PORPHYRIO.

(*Porphyrio hyacinthus*.)

Po. *fronte pedibusque rufis, corpore cæruleo, tectricibus caudæ inferioribus albis.*

Porphyrio with the front and legs red, the body blue, and the under tail-coverts white.

Telève Porphyrion. (*Porphyrio hyacinthus*.) *Temm. man. d'Orn.*  
2 *Edit.* ii. 698.

Purple Water Hen. *Edw. Birds, pl.* 87.

LENGTH from the tip of the beak to that of the tail about twenty inches : the cheeks, the throat, all the fore part and sides of the neck of a beautiful turquoise-blue : the occiput, nape, thighs, and abdomen of a very deep but not brilliant indigo : the back, wing-coverts, and the larger wing and tail-feathers of shining indigo-blue : the under tail-coverts pure white : the frontal and coronal plates, as well as the beak, bright red : irides lake : the legs and toes flesh colour.

This species inhabits the marshy borders of rivers and large lakes : it is very abundant in the rice fields and aquatic situations in most of the south-eastern parts of Europe, especially in the Grecian Archipelago, the Levant, Calabria, the Ionian Islands, and Sicily. It also occurs in less profusion in Dalmatia, and the southern provinces of Hungary ; likewise in the south of Russia, the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea, and in Persia. It is said to subsist on corn, grasses, the seeds of aquatic plants, and on their roots ; also upon fruits and small fishes : the female constructs her nest of sticks and twigs among the high herbage of the marshy places, where she resides. The eggs are three or four in number, white, and nearly round.

## BLACK-HEADED PORPHYRIO.

(Porphyrio melanocephalus.)

*Po. fronte fulvâ, corpore cæruleo, capite colloque nigris.*

Porphyrio with the forehead fulvous, the body blue, and the head and neck black.

*Fulica melanocephala. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 699.**Gallinula melanocephala. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 768.**Porphyrio melanocephalos. Briss. Orn. 5. 526. A.**Black-headed Gallinule. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 257.*

THE head and neck of this bird are black ; the rest of the plumage a fine cærulean blue : the forehead is fulvous. The female is said by Buffon to have a deep fulvous crown : the upper parts of the body the same, with white streaks on the scapulars : the wings greenish, tinged with fulvous : the quills greenish-blue. Inhabits America.

## MADRAS PORPHYRIO.

(Porphyrio Maderaspatanus.)

*Po. cinereus subthus albus, collo subthus pectoreque maculis lunatis nigris.*

Ash-coloured Porphyrio white beneath, with the neck beneath and breast with lunated black spots.

*Fulica Maderaspatana. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 700.**Gallinula Maderaspatana. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 767.*

Porphyrio Maderaspatanus. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 543.

Crex Indica. *Raii, Syn.* 194. *pl.* 1. *f.* 4.

L'Angoli. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 205.

Madras Gallinule. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 253.

A LARGE species, the size of a Duck : its beak and legs are rather long : the bare space on the forehead is white : the upper parts of the plumage are fine ash colour ; the quills are edged with black : the sides of the head, and the under parts of the plumage are white : at the lower part of the neck are several crescent-shaped black spots : the tail is short.

Found in the vicinity of Madras, and at Malabar.

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#### BLACK-BACKED PORPHYRIO.

(*Porphyrio melanotus.*)

Po. *rostro fronte pedibusque coccineis, dorso alis remigibus caudæque splendide nigris, corpore subtus pallidiore, collo pectore hypochondriisque cæruleis, tectricibus caudæ inferioribus albis.*

Porphyrio with the beak, front, and legs crimson, the back, wings, quills, and tail glossy black, with the body beneath paler, the neck, breast, and flanks blue, the under tail-coverts white.

Televe à manteau noir. (*Porphyrio melanotus.*) *Tenm. man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 701.

LENGTH about seventeen inches : the beak, frontal plate, legs, and toes fine crimson-red : the back, mantle, wings, quills, and tail beautiful glossy black : the head, cheeks, middle of the belly, and the thighs

black, but less deep than the former described parts : the neck, breast, and flank of a clear indigo tint : the under tail-coverts white. Inhabits New Holland.

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BRASILIAN PORPHYRIO.

(*Porphyrio Brasiliensis*.)

*Po. nigro-viridans, capite collo pectoreque violaceo-variantibus, rectricibus nigro-viridantibus, tectricibus subtus albis.*

Green-black Porphyrio with the head, neck, and breast varied with violaceous, the tail-feathers of a black-green, the coverts beneath white.

*Parra viridis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 708. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 763.*

*Jacana. Briss. Orn. 5. 121.*

*Gallinula Brasiliensis, Jacana dicta. Raii, Syn. 115.*

*Le Jacana vert. Buff. Ois. 8. 189.*

*Green Jacana. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 243.*

NATIVE of Brasil, and thus described by Latham :  
 “ Size of a pigeon : beak more than an inch long ; the colour half red, half yellow : the fore part of the head covered with a round membrane the colour of a turquoise : the head, throat, neck, and breast blackish-green, glossed with violet : back, rump, scapulars, coverts of the wings and tail, belly, and thighs blackish-green : quills and tail much the same : under tail-coverts white : toes very long ; the middle one two inches and a half in length : claws also long and yellow.”



## WHITE PORPHYRIO?

(Porphyrio? albus.)

*Po.?* fronte rostro pedibusque rufis, corpore toto albo.

Porphyrio? with the forehead, beak, and legs red, the entire body white.

Gallinula alba. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 768.White Gallinule. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* ii. 327.

LATHAM says of this bird that it is the "size of a Hen: length two feet: beak very strong, and much the same in shape and colour as that of the Purple Gallinule (*Porphyrio chloropus*): a bare red space, in like manner, is also on the crown: irides red: round the eye, the skin visible through the slender covering of feathers: the whole of the plumage in general is of a pure white: legs red: claws brown: at the bend of the wing a sharp spur. Some of these, supposed to differ in sex, are of a bright blue between the shoulders, and spotted on the back with the same."

"These inhabit Norfolk Island, and are there very common: are exceedingly tame, insomuch as to be easily knocked down with a stick." He proceeds to state his suspicion that this species is merely a variety of the Purple Gallinule before-mentioned; but, independent of the spur at the bend of the wing, its large size will not allow it to be associated with that species.

# PARRA. JACANA.

## *Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, rectum, lateratim compressum, ad apicem tumidiusculum, acutum, basi carunculatum vel glabrum.	<i>Beak</i> medial, straight, laterally compressed, somewhat swollen towards the tip, acute, its base carunculated or bald.
<i>Nares</i> subovatæ in medio rostri sitæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> nearly oval, placed in the middle of the beak.
<i>Alæ</i> calcaratæ.	<i>Wings</i> armed with spurs.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, fissi; <i>digitis</i> et <i>unguibus</i> rectis, longissimis.	<i>Legs</i> four-toed, cleft, with the <i>toes</i> and <i>claws</i> straight and very long.

PARRA. Linn., Gmel., Lath., Cuv., Vieil., &c.

JACANA. Briss.

GALLINULA. Ray.

THIS genus is distinguished from the rest of the Waders by the extraordinary length of the toes and claws, which in some of the species are so extremely long, as to incommode the individuals when walking. The chief use of this singular conformation appears to be that of enabling the birds to procure their sustenance (which consists of worms, small fishes, and aquatic insects) in the marshes, as their length allows them to walk upon the surface of the plants





COMMON JACANA .

which grow in those situations with the greatest facility. They are noisy and quarrelsome birds.

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*A. Rostro basi carunculato.*

A. With the beak carunculated at its base.

COMMON JACANA.

(Parra Jacana.)

*PA. castaneo-purpurea, pallio rufo, remigibus primoribus viridibus, carunculâ aurantiâ.*

Chesnut-purple Jacana, with the pallium red, the primary quills green, the caruncle gold colour.

Parra Jacana. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 259. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 707.

*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 762.

*Jacana armata fusca.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 125. *pl.* 11. *f.* 1.

*Gallinula Brasiliensis quarta* *Marcgravii.* *Raii, Av.* p. 115.

Le Jacana. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 185. *pl.* 16. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 322.

Spur-winged Water Hen. *Edw. Birds, pl.* 357.

Chesnut Jacana. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 241.

YOUNG.—*Parra variabilis.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 260. *Gmel. Syst.*

*Nat.* 1. 708. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 763.

*Jacana armata varia.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 129.

Le Jacana varié. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 192.

Le Jacana du Brasil. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 846.

Spur-winged Water Hen. *Edw. Birds, pl.* 48.

Variable Jacana. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 244.

LENGTH nearly ten inches: beak upwards of an inch long, and orange-coloured: the head, throat, neck, breast, and the rest of the under parts are black: the back, wing-coverts, and scapulars bright



chesnut: spur on the wing yellow, and a quarter of an inch in length: the bend of the wing varied with black: the quills olive-yellow, tipped and partly edged with dusky; the outer quill margined throughout its length: tail rounded, chesnut tipped with black; the two middle feathers varied with brown: legs greenish-ash. The young or Variable Jacana, of Latham, is thus distinguished: its beak is orange-yellow: crown of the head brown, with darker spots: the hind part of the neck the same, but deeper in colour: above the eye a white stripe, passing down on each side of the neck, and accompanied by a black one, which varies at the base of the beak, and passes through the eye: sides of the head, throat, fore part of the neck, breast, belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts white; the sides of the belly and base of the thighs being slightly sprinkled with reddish spots: wing-spur yellow: scapulars pale brown: lesser wing-coverts purplish-chesnut; the middle ones brown; the greater black: the four inner quills are brown, the rest green, margined with black at their ends, and the outer one entirely so on its exterior web: legs bluish-ash.

Inhabits Brasil, Surinam, St. Domingo, and other parts of South America and the West Indies; frequenting marshy places, sides of ponds, &c. generally in pairs, and wade in the water in search of food: they are very shy and noisy, their note very shrill, and may be heard at a great distance.

## CHILI JACANA.

(Parra Chilensis.)

PA. *violacea, capite nigro, collo subtus ad pectore medio nigro, abdomine albo, remigibus caudâque fuscis, occipite subcristato.*

Violet Jacana with the head black, the neck beneath to the middle of the breast black, the abdomen white, the quills and tail brown, the occiput slightly crested.

Chili Jacana. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. ii. 324.*

Parra Chilensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 707. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 765.*

THE Chili Jacana is about the size of a Magpie: its beak is two inches in length, and slightly bent at the tip: its irides are yellow: the forehead has a bilobed red caruncle: the occiput is slightly crested: the hinder part of its neck, its back, and wings are violet: the fore part of the neck to the middle of the breast is black: its belly is white: quills brown: spur at the bend of the wings yellow, and half an inch long: tail short and brown: legs black: toes shorter than usual with the species of this genus. Inhabits the plains of Chili, feeding upon insects and worms: it is a noisy species; and builds its nest among grass, laying four fulvous eggs, spotted with black. The male and female keep together. Its flesh is said to be good eating.

## SUPERCILIOUS JACANA,

(Parra superciliosa.)

PA. *atro-viridis nitens, lineis superciliaribus albis, dorso alisque olivaceo-nitentibus, remigibus nigris, uropygio caudâque ferrugineis nitore violaceo.*

Dark shining green Jacana, with white superciliary lines, the back and wings glossy olive, the quills black, the rump and tail rust-colour glossed with violet.

Parra superciliosa. Horsfield. Linn. Trans. xiii. 194.

DR. Horsfield adds to the above : caruncle rounded above, spurs of the wings obtuse. Inhabits Java.

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B. *Rostro basi glabro.*

B. Beak with its base bald.

## BRONZED JACANA.

(Parra ænea.)

PA. *nigra, cærulea violaceaque nitens, capite colloque viridi-nitentibus, uropygio rectricibusque sanguineis, maculâ albâ pone oculos.*

Black Jacana glossed with blue and violet, the head and neck glossy green, the rump and tail-feathers blood-red, a white spot behind the eyes.

Le Jacana bronzé. Cuv. Reg. Anim. 1. 498.

Parra ænea. Cuv. Reg. Anim. 1. 498.



BRONZED JACANA.





A HIGHLY elegant species, with the prevailing colour of its body black, brilliantly glossed with blue and violet reflections: its head and neck to the upper parts of its breast are of a brilliant bronzed-green colour: behind the eye is a dash of white: the quills are black: the wing-coverts yellowish or dirty luteous: the rump and tail are blood-red. Inhabits Brasil.

## INDIAN JACANA.

(Parra Indica.)

PA. *cæruleo-nigricans, dorso alisque fuscis, superciliis albis, ad rictum oris maculâ rubrâ.*

Dusky-blue Jacana with the back and wings brown, the eye-brows white, and a red spot near the gape.

Parra Indica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 765.

Indian Jacana. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 257.

BEAK yellow, with the base of its upper mandible dusky-blue; and near the gape a spot of red: a white streak passes over the eye, and reaches some distance down the side of the neck: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body are deep blue-black: the back and wings are dirty ashy-brown; as are the quills, but darker, with a tinge of violet: legs dirty yellowish-brown. Inhabits India; and is a shy bird, frequenting stagnant lakes; and building its nest upon floating materials, among weeds, near the banks.

## AFRICAN JACANA.

(Parra Africana.)

PA. *cinnamonea*, collo subtus albo, pectore flavescente nigro vario, vittâ per oculos collo postice remigibusque nigris.

Cinnamon Jacana with the neck beneath white, the breast yellowish varied with black, a stripe through the eyes, the neck behind and the quills black.

Parra Africana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 709. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 764.

African Jacana. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 246. pl. 87.

THE disproportionate length of the toes of this species gives it a very remarkable appearance, by no means elegant: it is figured by Latham, and described by him in the following words: "Length nine inches and a half: beak dusky, of a pale brownish horn-colour at the tip: forehead bare: the upper parts of the plumage of a very pale cinnamon-colour: chin and throat white: breast of a tawny-yellow, mottled and barred on the sides of it and the neck with black: the under parts from thence like the back, but darker: greater quills black: on the inner part of the bend of the wing a short blunt spur: through the eye, passing to the hind part of the neck, quite to the back, black: legs greenish-black: toes and claws very long; hind claw an inch and a half in length. Inhabits Africa."

## CHINESE JACANA.

(Parra Sinensis.)

PA. *castaneo-vinacea*, capite collo anteriore tectricibusque alarum albidis, collo postico lutescente, rectricibus quatuor intermediis elongatis.

Vinaceous-chesnut Jacana with the anterior part of the neck and wing-coverts whitish, the posterior part of the neck yellowish, the four middle tail-feathers elongated.

Parra Sinensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 709. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 764.

Chinese Jacana. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 246. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 256. *pl.* 117. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* ii. 324.

Le Jacana à longue queue. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 498.

YOUNG.—Parra Luzoniensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 709. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 764.

Le Chirurgien de l'Isle de Luçon. *Sonner. Voy.* 82.

Luzonian Jacana. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 245. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 256.

A VERY pretty species; and the adult bird is thus commemorated by Latham: "Size of the Gold Pheasant: length two feet: beak bluish: front of the head, cheeks, fore part and sides of the neck white; hind part of the head black, descending in a line on each side of the neck to the breast: the back part of the neck, behind this, of a yellow buff-colour: between the neck and back gilded brown: all the under parts from the breast deep purple: back and scapulars reddish-brown: wing-coverts white: quills brown; the secondaries edged with white; the ends of some of the primaries grow very narrow towards the tips, and end almost in a point; at the bend of the wing a

short, sharp, horn-coloured spur: the (four) middle tail-feathers half the length of the bird, and shaped like those of the Gold Pheasant: (two) of them longer than the others, ending in a point; the adjoining one (on each side) less sharp at the end, and marked near the tip with an oval spot of white: legs green."

The young bird is also described, by the same celebrated author, by the name of the Luzonian Jacana, from the Voyage of Sonnerat as follows: "beak of a greyish-colour, straight, and a little enlarged at the end: top of the head deep brown: over the eye a stripe of white passing down on each side of the neck, and changing into pale yellow behind the eye: through the eye another stripe of an ash-colour accompanies the first quite down to the wing: the back is brown: the under parts, from the chin to the vent, white, except a large spot of brown on the breast: at the bend of the wing is a sharp spur: the lesser wing-coverts are white, the others pale brown, transversely barred with black; the second quills white; the prime ones black; from the three last of these arise three naked shafts, two inches long, and ending in a lance-shaped feathered point; they spring from the middle of the feather to which they belong, the shaft appearing as divided, or branching into two at that part: the toes and claws are very long, and of a dusky black.

Inhabits China, India, Java, and the adjacent countries and islands; frequenting the low marshy borders of the sea and rivers.

## CHAUNA.      CHAUNA.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> capite brevior, basi plumulis tectis, conico-convexum, subfornicatum, apice curvato.	<i>Beak</i> shorter than the head, its base clothed with small feathers, conico-convex, slightly arched, its tip curved.
<i>Vertex</i> simplex.	<i>Crown</i> simple.
<i>Loræ</i> nudæ.	<i>Lores</i> naked.
<i>Alæ</i> calcaria dua armatæ.	<i>Wings</i> armed with two spurs.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, fissi; <i>digito</i> postico apice solo insistens; <i>ungues</i> posticis intermediisque ferè rectis.	<i>Legs</i> four-toed, cleft; the hinder <i>toe</i> resting on its base alone; the hinder and intermediate <i>claws</i> nearly straight.

CHAUNA. Illig., Cuv., Temm.

PARRA. Linn., Gmel., Lath.

OPISTOLOPHUS. Vieil.

**T**HIS genus greatly approaches to the Screamer, from which, however, it may be at once distinguished by the absence of the corneous appendage on the crown of the head; and from the occiput being ornamented with an elevated crest, and the head and upper part of the neck being clothed with down.



## FAITHFUL CHAUNA.

(Chauna Chavaria.)

CH. corpore supra fusco, collo abdomineque nigris, temporibus gulâque albis.

Chauna with the body above brown, the neck and abdomen black, the temples and throat white.

Parra Chavaria. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 260. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 709. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 764.

Faithful Jacana. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 246.

Le Chaïa du Paraguai. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 499.

THIS appears to be a very rare bird ; at least, but few specimens have ever been brought to Europe. It is about the size of the dunghill Cock, but stands a foot and a half from the ground : its beak is conic, slightly bent, and of a dirty white colour ; at its base, on each side, is a red membrane, extending to the temples ; in the middle of this the eyes are placed : its irides are brown : its occiput is adorned with about a dozen blackish feathers, forming an impending crest three inches in length : the rest of the neck is thickly covered with black down : under the beak and temples pure white : the body is brown : the wings and tail blackish, shaded with grey ; the latter short : the legs are long, strong, and of a yellowish-red colour ; and its toes are so long as to entangle each other in walking.

On the authority of Jacquin, Linnæus gives the following history of this bird : It inhabits the rivers, lakes, and marshes, near the river Cinu, about thirty

leagues from Carthagena in South America. It feeds on vegetables: its gait is solemn and slow; but it flies easily and swiftly: it cannot run unless assisted by the wings at the same time. When any part of the skin is touched by the hand, a crackling is felt, though it is very downy beneath the feathers; and this down adheres so closely as to enable the bird at times to swim, notwithstanding the length of its legs and of its cleft feet; which latter enable it also to walk on the aquatic plants of the pools. It has two strong and pointed spurs on the bend of the wing, which are, however, hidden when the latter is closed, but when expanded they become formidable weapons, aided by the strong and lengthened wing; and by means of them it is able to drive off birds as big as the Carrion Vulture, and even that bird itself. The natives, who keep poultry in great numbers, have one of these tame, which goes along with the flock about the neighbourhood to feed during the day, when this faithful shepherd defends them against birds of prey: it never deserts the charge committed to its care, although able to fly, but returns home with them safe in the evening. It is so tame as to suffer itself to be handled by a grown person, but will not permit children to attempt the same. Its voice is clear and loud, but far from agreeable.

## CARIAMA. CARIAMA.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* capite longior, basi rotundato, et fasciculo plumis elongatis, rigidis, decompositis, ornato, apice tumido, adunco.

*Nares* ovatæ.

*Alæ* simplices.

*Pedes* tetradactyli; *digiti* brevissimi, anteriores basi membranulâ connexi, *pollex* a terrâ elevatâ.

*Beak* longer than the head, its base rounded and ornamented with a tuft of elongated, stiff, and decomposed feathers, the tip swollen, hooked.

*Nostrils* oval.

*Wings* simple.

*Legs* four-toed; the *toes* very short, the anterior ones connected by a small membrane at the base, the *hinder toe* elevated from the ground.

CARIAMA. Ray, Briss., Cuv.

PALAMEDEA. Linn., Gmel., Lath.

DICHOLOPHUS. Illig.

MICRODACTYLUS. Geoff.

LOPHORHYNCHUS. Vieil.

THIS genus has the beak longer and more hooked than in the two preceding genera, and the legs are long, and possess very short toes, which are, more-





CRESTED CARIAMA.



over, furnished with a membrane at the base: the hinder toe is elevated from the ground. In general habit it approaches very nearly to the birds of prey, and also a little towards the Herons. There is but one species known, which is a native of South America, and feeds upon lizards and insects.

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CRESTED CARIAMA.

(*Cariama cristata*.)

*CA. capite, collo, corporeque griseis, rufo fuscoque variis, alis caudâque fuscis.*

Cariama with the head, neck, and body grey, varied with red and brown, the wings and tail brown.

*Palamedea cristata.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 232. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 616. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 669.

Cariama. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 516. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 325. Raii, *Syn.* 96.

Crested Screamer. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 20.

*Microdactylus cristatus.* Geoff. *Ann. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat.* xiii. pl. 26.

NATIVE of South America, and larger than a Heron: its beak is yellowish-brown: irides gold colour: on the forehead, at the base of the beak, is a tuft of black feathers, variegated with ash colour: the head, neck, and body are grey, varied with rufous and brown; the latter colour predominating on the wings and tail: the legs are dull yellow: the claws brown.

This species feeds upon lizards and insects, which it procures on the borders of forests and open places, where it chiefly resides : it flies but seldom, and very badly : its voice resembles that of a young Turkey, and is very strong. Its flesh is much esteemed, and the bird is frequently domesticated.

## PALAMEDEA. SCREAMER.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> capite brevior, basi plumulis tectis, conico-convexum, subfornicatum, apice adunco.	<i>Beak</i> shorter than the head, its base clothed with small feathers, conico-convex, slightly arched, its tip hooked.
<i>Vertex</i> cornu, cylindrico, recto, acuto, armatus.	<i>Crown</i> armed with a cylindrical, straight, acute horn.
<i>Nares</i> ovatæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> ovate.
<i>Alæ</i> calcaria dua instructæ.	<i>Wings</i> furnished with two spurs.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, fissi; digito postico apice solo insistent.	<i>Legs</i> four-toed, cleft; the <i>hinder toe</i> resting on its tip alone.

PALAMEDEA. Linn., Gmel., Lath., &c.

IN many respects this genus resembles the preceding, but the beak alone possesses sufficient characters of discrimination, as it is not swollen at its tip, and the upper mandible is somewhat arched: it is also further distinguished by the singular corneous appendage on the forehead, which is moveable at the pleasure of the bird, and by the inferior length of the

hinder claw, as well as by the larger and more robust form of the only species yet known.

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HORNED SCREAMER.

(*Palamedea cornuta*.)

*PA. corpore nigricante, albo variegato, abdomine inferiore femoribusque albis, rostro pedibusque nigris.*

Screamer with a dusky body, variegated with white, the lower part of the abdomen and the thighs white, the beak and legs black.

*Palamedea cornuta.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 232. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 615. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 669.

*Anhima.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 518. *Raii, Syn.* 96.

*Le Kamichi.* *Buff. Ois.* 7. 335. *pl.* 18. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 451. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 499.

*Horned Screamer.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 18. *pl.* 74.

As large as a Turkey: its length upwards of three feet: its beak is black: from the crown of the head springs a slender horn of more than three inches in length, and pointed at the end: irides golden: the plumage of the head, neck, and upper part of the body is black; that of the head and neck edged with grey and downy: the under parts of the wings are pale rufous, which appears at the edges of them and on the shoulders when closed: at the bend of the wing are two strong, sharp, horny yellow spurs, the longest of which is upwards of an inch and a half in length: the belly, thighs, and vent are white: the



HORNED SCREAMER.





tail is black : the legs dusky. The sexes resemble each other.

This is a rare species, and is found in Cayenne, Guiana, Brasil, and other parts of South America, residing in the marshes and wet savannas, chiefly in the neighbourhood of the sea. They are said by some authors to construct their nest of mud, in the shape of an oven, on the ground, but by others, to build it either amongst thickets at some distance from the ground, or amongst rushes : they lay two eggs the size of those of a goose : the young are brought up in the nest till able to provide for themselves : they are often eaten by the natives. They are never found alone, but always in pairs ; and their fidelity is said to be such, that when one dies the other never departs from the carcass, but dies with its companion ! Their voice is extremely loud and harsh, and resembles the words *vyhoo*, *vyhoo*, according to Buffon.

## CHIONIS. SHEATHBILL.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> robustum, crassum, conico-convexum, compressum, mandibulâ superiore supra vaginâ mobili corneâ tectâ.	<i>Beak</i> strong, thick; slightly convex, compressed, the upper mandible covered with a moveable corneous sheath.
<i>Nares</i> parvæ, vix ante vaginam conspicuæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> small, scarcely appearing beyond the sheath.
<i>Facies</i> nuda, papillosa.	<i>Face</i> naked and papillated.
<i>Alæ</i> subflexuæ nodo obtuso munitæ.	<i>Wings</i> with a blunt knob at their bend.
<i>Pedes</i> robusti, tetradactyli, parumper suprâ genua nudi; digito exteriori medio basi membranâ connexo.	<i>Legs</i> stout, four-toed, naked a little way above the knee; the outer toe connected by a membrane to the middle one.

CHIONIS. Forster, Vieil.

VAGINALIS. Gmel., Lath.

ONE species only is known of this extraordinary genus, and of its manners but little has been hitherto observed. In addition to the characters above given, it may be observed, that the remarkable appendage to its beak is placed at its base, and covers the

nostrils, except on the fore part, and descends so low on each side of the beak as to hang over part of the under mandible ; it is moveable, and may be raised upwards, or depressed so as to lay flat on the beak itself. The tongue is also singular, being round above, flat beneath, and pointed at the end. The legs are very stout and short, resembling those of the Gallinaceæ : the toes are edged with a thick membrane ; the hinder one is elevated from the ground ; and the claws are channelled beneath.

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WHITE SHEATHBILL.

(Chionis Forsteri.)

*CH. pennis toto niveo-albis.*

Sheathbill with the plumage entirely snowy-white.

*Vaginalis alba.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 705.

*Vaginalis Chionis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 774.

White Sheathbill. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 268. *pl.* 89. *Penn. Gen. Birds*, p. 43.

VARIES in length from fifteen to eighteen inches : its beak is black at its base ; its appendage or sheath yellowish and moveable : the papillæ or warts on the face extend from the base of the beak beyond the eyes, which they surround ; they are of a pale orange colour, except a larger one over the eye, which is brown or blackish : the entire plumage is of a beautiful snowy white : knob at the bend of the wings blackish : legs bare a short distance above the knees,

and generally of a reddish colour (sometimes brown, white, or pale blue): claws black. The young birds want the papillæ round the eyes, or have them very indistinct.

This very singular and remarkable bird inhabits New Zealand, Kerguelen's Land, Staaten Land, and other parts of the southern hemisphere, frequenting the sea shores in flocks, feeding on mollusca and carrion, which latter makes their flesh highly offensive, though some persons pronounce it to be equal in flavour to that of the duck; while others could not venture to taste it, on account of its abominable offensive smell, even when pressed by hunger.

It was discovered during the voyage of our celebrated circumnavigator Cook.



# I N D E X

TO

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